The Courier-Journal.
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WASHINGTON.

A Vigorous Contest Between the Tariff Men and Revenue Reformers.

Latest Semi-Official News from the Chicot Troubles.

An Unprecedented Run of Office-Seekers.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The contest between the tariff and revenue reform elements promises to be inaugurated with vigor when Congress reassembles. The latter have already perfected an organization to keep members supplied with documents, statistics, etc., and in connection with the American free-trade league will have several representatives here during the session. The tariff men are not so well organized, though the Pennsylvanians are moving in that direction. It is understood that they are willing to go as far as the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendation, except as to the duty on coal and salt, on which, it will be remembered, Mr. Boutwell favors a reduction of duty of fifty per cent. They will support his plan to place on the free list every article which is not produced in this country, but will persistently oppose any change of the present duties on iron, steel, coal or salt. The Ways and Means Committee and the House are for reducing the tariff rates, and the tariff men therefore look to the Senate for success. According to all indications, however, the Finance Committee of that body are not disposed to lower duties than they were last session. The salt companies of New York, Ohio and Michigan have forwarded a vigorous protest against the reduction of the duty on salt.

BUT LITTLE BUSINESS

was done in the Departments to-day, some of them remaining open but an hour or two in the forenoon.

Owing to the absence of several members of the Cabinet the regular Tuesday session was omitted. There was no important business for consideration. No meeting will be held before Friday next.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The committee appointed last spring to examine and report on the feasibility of the Sutro tunnel for developing the mineral resources of the earth, so that Congress may decide whether it will loan the credit of the Government to the enterprise, has completed its report, and is about ready to submit it to Congress.

SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW,

at the solicitation of the President, has withdrawn his resignation, and will remain in the Department of Justice.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

No request has yet been made of General Halleck to suppress the negro insurrection in Chicot county, Arkansas, though he has a force but a few hours distant. A dispatch from Memphis received here to-day states that the State authorities even have not interfered, and that there is a prospect that the [illegible] will disband and go home.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The pressure for appointment to positions in the Government service before the first of January has been much greater since the adoption by the President of the rules prepared by the civil service commissioner than at any time within the memory of men now living. Nearly every member of Congress has a candidate on hand for some office.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to-day, several members being absent from the city. A few visitors only called on the President.

COLOMBIA.

There is due this Government by that of Colombia, $117,000, being the balance of awards under the conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1868. The Colombian Minister here wants an extension of time to four years, as his Government is bankrupt.

BOWEN, OF S. C.

C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them because De Large failed to pay the expenses of attending and taking testimony, amounting to $1,600. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by him, but Bowen was clearly elected by the people in the Congressional district.

CORPORATION TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, says he is of opinion that the amount of taxes paid, or payable upon dividends, interest and undivided profits of corporations for the last five months of the calendar year of 1870, is not far from twenty-seven millions.

SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW.

Solicitor General Bristow's resignation of that office was not, as has been stated, accepted by the President, but to-day he received a communication from the President which induced him to withdraw it. He left for Kentucky this evening, and will return on the 1st of January.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department, from the counsel for the defendants in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1854, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of Osprey. It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case, it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estates, was a passenger in an English vessel, named the Bella, which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the captain of an American vessel named the Osprey.

BOUTWELL'S SYNDICATE JOB.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Herald's Washington letter says that Treasury ring cliques, a class who profess to speak advisedly of Treasury matters, say that Secretary Boutwell is preparing a defense of his course in the Syndicate job.

GEORGIA.

A Herald dispatch says that the memorial of the Georgia Legislature, which has been presented to Congress, asks an appropriation of ten millions to construct a canal to connect the Mississippi with the Atlantic route proposed through Georgia.

"AMONG THEM WAS A DRUMMER BOY."

John L. Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh," called at the White House this morning to tender his thanks to the President for his appointment to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth infantry.

CLEVELAND.

Killed by a Locomotive—Showing the Grand Duke Around.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—A young man named Wm. Schurter was killed yesterday near the Union Depot, in this city, by a locomotive. He slipped and fell on the track and the engine passed over him.

The Grand Duke Alexis arrived here this evening at 5:45. He was received at the depot by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. He was serenaded this evening. To-morrow he will be driven about this city and to Newburg, where he will visit the iron mills and other manufactories. On his return he will review the fire department and then visit the National Inventor's Exposition, which opens to-morrow. The Duke will remain in this city until Thursday. His welcome was very cordial.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Imposing Funeral of Mr. Wang Hang—A Wild Man Shot and Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Wang Hang, son of the late president Ning, of the Yung Company, was buried with imposing Celestial ceremonies to-day. Nearly one hundred carriages were in line, with twenty professional mourners, and five wagon loads of provisions and flowers.

The mysterious wild man, who had been the subject of sensation for some years, was shot dead by a citizen residing near Livermore pass, whom he attempted to kill. He was simply a dangerous lunatic. His name and nativity were not ascertained.

Sunday and Christmas in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—John Hampton, first officer of the ship Success, was accidentally drowned.

Mrs. Waldron accidentally caught fire and was burned to death.

H. Busch was shot dead by Joel Cannon.

Two persons were dangerously stabbed, and two dangerously shot during an assault.

Five persons were accidentally shot.

Nine boys were severely injured by gunpowder explosions—two dangerously.

The police made 192 arrests for all manner of offenses; drunkenness predominated.

All the above occurred on Sunday and Christmas day.

Twelfth Night Revelers.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The Twelfth Night Revelers give their third annual representation on Friday, January 5th, instead of the 6th, which comes on Saturday, in a grand procession and ball at the Opera Hall. The fashionable society here look forward to the Twelfth Night as the crowning event of the season. The representation for '72 promises to be a brilliant affair.

Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 26.—Frederick Fushloh, an insane German, committed suicide by cutting his throat this evening.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Martyrs—Fatal Shooting—The New Charter—The Hudson River Again Open—Burial of Sidney E. Moorse—Library for Omaha—Prof. Lubin's Smuggling Operations—Murphy Serenaded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Christmas was observed everywhere in the city and Brooklyn. The weather was very pleasant and crowds thronged the streets through the day. The steamers and sailing vessels in the harbor were decorated with the flags of all nations.

EX-CONTROLLER CONNOLLY

was visited by several of his friends yesterday at Ludlow-street jail. He appears to be in good spirits.

FATAL SHOOTING.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a man named Chas. Johnson, said to be a prominent politician, fatally shot a young man named Robert Henry.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The executive committee of the Viaduct Railroad Company has issued an address, in which it is stated that the plan of an elevated railroad over much of the distance is a wise one, but that the different grades of the city require the road to be partly viaduct, partly open cut and partly tunnel. The subject of rapid transit is one of very great concern in this city, and is everywhere receiving much attention.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The executive committee of the Bar Association has recently held several meetings to consider the extortions of rings in sheriffs, county clerks and register's offices, and it is said that evidence has been collected damning in its nature to certain judges. Reports of these matters will soon be presented to the Legislature. At present it is deemed politic to keep the facts from the public. It is further said that among the things which have been considered is the action of Judge Barnard in bailing Tweed in five thousand under criminal charges, and which competent authority has decided to be a contravention.

THE NEW CHARTER.

There is little probability that the draft of the new city charter presented by the committee of seventy will be adopted. Many of its provisions are thought to be impracticable. Several leading politicians regard it a very unwise requirement which directs that there shall be an annual election for the office of mayor. Various other plans will be brought before the Legislature in January.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

The new Board of Aldermen consists of eight Democrats and seven Republicans. The Assistant Aldermen will consist of thirteen Democrats and eight Republicans. As the new members do not obtain their seats, the Legislature will be asked immediately on its assembling to decide between the rival boards.

TWEED'S SURETIES.

The examination of the sureties on Tweed's bail was commenced before Judge Cardoza, of the Supreme Court, this morning. Each surety is put to a severe examination as to his property. The case will probably last a long time.

THE BROADWAY JOB.

Judge Cardoza to-day appointed Judge Davies as referee to take testimony in reference to the Broadway widening. The grand jury of the special session adjourned without presenting any indictment.

FIELDS.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—A special term of the Supreme Court was held this afternoon by Judge Learned to hear any arguments on the motion to vacate the order of arrest of Thos. C. Fields. The argument continues to-morrow.

THE HUDSON.

The Hudson river is again open for navigation of most of its length. All the ferries have resumed their trips. A gorge near Newburg can not last more than a few hours, and the floating ice below Newburg is but little or no impediment to navigation.

POOR CONNOLLY.

It is rumored that one of Connolly's bondsmen for a large portion of one-half a million has signified his intention to withdraw. It is probable Connolly will pass New Year's in jail.

BURIAL OF SIDNEY E. MORSE.

The funeral services of Sidney E. Morse at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church was largely attended. Prof. Morse, the only survivor of four brothers, was present. Among the pall-bearers were Wm. C. Bryant and D. and J. S. Prime. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

ERIE.

The Erie company has transferred in the presence of Master in Equity White 35,000 shares to Heath & Raphael. It is expected the balance of the 60,000 shares wrongfully converted by Erie officials will be delivered this week.

GIFT FOR CHICAGO.

Henry L. Houquet has received $3,500 from the people of France as a Christmas gift for the Chicago sufferers, of which Mayor Medill has been duly notified.

A LIBRARY FOR OMAHA.

A valuable library has been purchased in the city to be presented to the city of Omaha as a gift from Mr. Pattee, an early pioneer and citizen of Omaha.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Edward Mahoney and Geo. Williamson voluntarily confessed that they were guilty of a robbery for which two other men had been convicted. All were remanded for investigation.

PROF. LUBIN.

It is now announced that the female companion of Professor Lubin, whose arrival is anticipated by detectives, did bring with her a quantity of smuggled goods. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of silk laces were taken from her and are now in possession of the deputy surveyor.

MURPHY SERENADED.

An immense gathering of citizens congregated this afternoon at the residence of Ex-Collector Thos. Murphy, Thirty-ninth street, to tender him a serenade. Col. Fisk's Ninth Regiment band of one hundred pieces performed several excellent selections, when Ex-Mayor Opdyke, after referring to the administration of the office lately held by Mr. Murphy as having reflected honor on the Republican party and country, introduced Mr. Murphy, who was received with great cheering. After thanking his fellow-citizens, Mr. Murphy adverted to his official course as collector, and to his voluntary resignation of that office. He had received many warm commendations from the President and other Government officials as testimony to his honest administration of his office, notwithstanding many unjust aspersions had been made on his character, which he considered mainly intended to militate against the President of the United States, and to injure the prestige of the Republican party, upon whose success depended the well being of our whole country. In the future, as in the past, he would strive for the success of Republican principles. Some five thousand people were present. Among those present were Hon. Wm. Orton, Jackson S. Schultz, Henry Clews, E. R. Hooper, Isaac H. Bailey, Levy B. L. Orton, Chas. A. Griswold, and other eminent citizens. It was the largest gathering and serenade in this city for many years.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

at a meeting to-night adopted a resolution declaring that the incomplete draft of a city charter which has appeared in the newspapers is without the consent and against the wishes of this committee and its sub-committee on Legislation, and is not considered either a final decision of the committee, so far as it goes, or as precluding changes in a portion of the charter already discussed, and which was printed merely for the convenience of members, and to enable them more rapidly to suggest alterations and improvements.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Gold market has been heavy at 108⅞@108⅝. Loans were made at from 6 to 1-62 ₱ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $28,750,000.

The Government bond market was strong and higher.

The Stock market started off strong and prices advanced until about mid-day, when a downward reaction set in. Wabash, Northwestern and Rock Island were the features. Wabash sold up to 71⅛, Northwestern to 67⅛ and Rock Island to 107⅞. The movement in Wabash is generally believed to be purely speculative. Express stocks continued strong, but at the close the market showed some weakness as compared with the early buoyancy, and the general reaction from the highest point was ⅛@1⅛ ₱ cent.

The Money market opened at 7 ₱ cent. gold, but later in the day was strong and loaned as high as ⅛ ₱ cent. ₱ day.

State bonds were strong and Tennessees advanced 1 ₱ cent. and new South Carolinas ⅛ ₱ cent.

Two failures were reported on the Produce Exchange to-day. One is an extensive malting firm and the other in the flour and grain commission business.

Sterling exchange, Bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117⅛
Coupons of 1862	109⅞
Coupons of 1864	109⅞
Coupons of 1865	111
Coupons of 1865, new	114
Coupons of 1867	115⅛
Coupons of 1868	115⅞
Ten-forties	109⅞
Currency 6's	114⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	97⅛	Old Virginia	60
Old Tennessee	62⅛	Old N. Carolina	31⅛
New Tennessee	62⅛	New N. Carolina	12
New Virginia	60		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	Rock Island	107⅞
Western U. Tel'gh.	69	New Jersey Cent'l	112⅛
Quicksilver	25⅛	St. Paul	54⅞
Adams Express	91	Do. preferred	78⅞
Wells & Fargo	56	Tol. & Wabash	69⅞
American Express	59⅛	Do. preferred	85
U. S. Express	66	Ft. Wayne	96⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅛	Terre Haute	15
N. Y. Central, con.	94⅛	Do. preferred	45
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	89⅛	Chicago & Alton	115
Erie	32⅛	Do. preferred	118
Erie preferred	63	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Harlem	118	C. C. & C.	88
Do. preferred	118	Burlington	126
Reading	111⅛	Lake Shore	92⅛
Michigan Central, ex-dividend	118	C. C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
Pittsburgh	128	Ill. Cent.	132
Northwestern	65⅛	Union Pacific	28⅛
Do. preferred	89⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	103⅛
		Union Pac. bonds	93⅛

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The Wharton trial was resumed to-day.

C. P. Tonry, analytical chemist, was called to the stand, and proceeded to detail the results of several experiments made by him in his analysis of the liver of Gen. Ketchum, made since Wednesday last. Each indicated antimony. The final process resulted in his obtaining from that portion of the solution used in the experiments six-tenths of a grain of metallic antimony. Judging by this test and result, witness gave it as his opinion that the liver, or the contents of a large jar handed him by Dr. Williams, contained from one-half to three-fourths of a grain of antimony.

At this point the counsel for the prosecution stated that the evidence was closed on the part of the State. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

Doings in the French National Assembly—The Florida—The Spanish Cortes—Germans in France.

FRANCE.

THE RIGHT CENTER AND LEGITIMISTS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Members of the right center in the National Assembly having made an overture to the Legitimists for coalition, the latter in reply say they will usually coalesce, but at the same time will reserve their independence. They also announce their disapproval of the Orleans princes as leaders.

SPEECH BY THIERS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly to-day in opposition to levying an income tax.

THE GERMANS

have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthy citizens of invaded departments.

SPAIN.

THE CORTES.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The meeting of the Cortes has been postponed until the 20th of January.

CUBA.

Admiral Toppett, Minister of the Colonies, has announced his intention of making reforms in the volunteer organization in Havana. Re-enforcements continue to go forward to aid in the suppression of the insurrection.

RUSSIA.

THE ARMY DRAFT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—An imperial decree appears in print to-day fixing the conscript for the Russian army for the year 1872 at six men in every one thousand.

CUBA.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—A positive denial is given to the report that the Spanish-man-of war Vasco de Nuaz fired a blank cartridge at the steamer Florida when she was leaving St. Thomas. The Constancia newspaper of this city says that orders had previously been issued to vessels of the Spanish squadron to cease annoying the Florida and to retire from the vicinity.

CHICAGO.

Correspondence between the Grand Duke and Mayor Medill—Presentation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The following correspondence has passed between the Mayor of this city and the Grand Duke Alexis:

"*To his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis:*

"Allow me the honor of extending to your Imperial Highness and suite a cordial invitation to visit Chicago during your American tour. I am obliged to apologize in advance for the inadequate reception we shall be able to give your Imperial Highness. We have little to exhibit but the ruins and debris of a great and beautiful city, and an undaunted people struggling with adversity to retrieve their overwhelming misfortunes. But as the son and representative of our natural friend, the Emperor of Russia, you will be warmly welcomed in Chicago, as in all America. I hereby tender your Imperial Highness the freedom of the city during the period you may be pleased to honor it with your presence. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant
JOSEPH MEDILL,
Mayor of Chicago.

RESPONSE.

TORONTO, Dec. 26, 1871.

SIR: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis has instructed me to express his thanks for the kind feelings you entertain towards his Majesty the Emperor, as well as for your cordial invitation to visit the city of Chicago, which he has great pleasure in accepting. His Imperial Highness regrets extremely the great misfortune which has fallen your city, but he has been glad to hear that the energy of the men of Chicago is rapidly removing all traces of the disaster. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most ob't. servant,
[Signed.] ROSSIEL.
To Joseph Medill, Esq., Mayor of Chicago.

PRESENTATION.

The employes of the Chicago Journal office to-day presented to Mr. Wilson, proprietor, as a token of esteem, the first copy of the Chicago Evening Journal printed after the great fire. It is contained in a rich and massive frame of gold and silver. A flow of soul followed.

FIRES.

Residence Destroyed—Two Girls Burned to Death.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—A special to the Commercial says the residence belonging to C. A. Woods, of Pittsburgh, at Wheatland, Pa., was burned on Christmas. Two servant girls were burned to death. Loss on house, $25,000; insured for $15,000.

Christmas Fireworks—Loss $60,000.

MACON, GA., Dec. 26.—During a pyrotechnical display, last night, a fire-ball was thrown into a store on Cherry street, which ignited a large stock of fire-works, and the explosion that followed set fire to the building and burned out four stores. Loss about $60,000.

An Oil Well on Fire.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 26.—The Cosmopolitan well at Scrub Grass took fire this morning, by the explosion of gas while drilling, severely burning six men, including one of the owners, Mr. Batsford. The derrick was entirely destroyed, but the fire was extinguished.

Heavy Bonds.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Charles and John Schulkner, the brothers who assaulted and stabbed the Chelsea City marshal on Sunday night, were to-day each held in $10,000 for examination on Monday.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—The grocery store of T. S. Pendery, corner of Baymiller and York streets, was nearly consumed by fire yesterday. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

ARKANSAS.

A Clergyman Shot and Killed—Accidental Death—Killed by a Sheriff—News from Chicot County.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—Rev. W. C. Wallace was shot and killed at Atlanta, Columbia county, on the 20th, by a man named Shelman. The latter was drunk and used some insulting language in the family of Mr. Wallace, when the latter reproved him, and Shelman shot and killed him. Shelman made his escape.

A colored man was accidentally shot and killed near Cawden a few days ago.

A man named Rickam, while resisting the sheriff was shot and killed in Lafayette county, on the 18th.

Conway Barbour, colored, assessor of Chicot county, arrived here to-day. He was at Lake Village when Wynne and the three parties charged with killing him were shot. He left there on Friday and says everything was quiet when he left, that no excesses had been committed and that the officers of the law have complete control of affairs. The governor has not yet heard from his adjutant-general. He will wait for a report from him before taking any action.

Christmas was unusually quiet.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—A Memphis special to the Enquirer says the latest from Chicot county, Ark., states that the negroes have disbanded, and all but fifty returned to their homes. The fifty mentioned have placed themselves under the sheriff, and no fears are entertained as to a retaliation by the whites.

OHIO.

Indignation Meeting—Fatal Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—An indignation meeting was held at Hamilton to-night, on account of the arrival of Tom McGeehan, recently tried for the murder of Myers. The meeting was held at the court-house and was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted condemning the courts for freeing persons guilty of crimes, and demanding that McGeehan shall leave Hamilton.

At Cambridge, on Saturday night, three brothers, George, Thomas, and Milton McManaway, made an attack upon parties in the house of John B. Williams. Stones were thrown and pistol shots fired through the door. The fire was returned by the men inside of the house. Milton McManaway was shot through the head and instantly killed. The McManaways were desperate men, and public sentiment is favorable to the men who did the killing.

Steamer Kate Kearney Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Capt. McPherson states that the stern-wheel steamer Kate Kearney sunk in twelve feet of water at the head of Island No. 82. It is not thought anything can be saved, excepting a part of her freight, damaged, and her machinery and outfit. She was owned by Capt. McPherson and her clerk, H. H. Bademan.

She was valued at 18,000, and insured for $11,500 in the Union, Farmers' and National, of Cincinnati; and Franklin, Ætna, and probably of Wheeling. The Kate Kearney was a large, new stern-wheel boat. She sunk on the night of the 24th.

Christmas in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 26.—Christmas passed over very quietly. One noticeable feature was the absence of evergreens, owing to the northern fires. The celebration at the National Military Asylum was all that the wounded heroes could desire. Gen. Woolly provided them with a sumptuous dinner. A beautiful theater is now being prepared, connected with the asylum, frescoed and provided with scenery sufficient for the enactment of any drama.

Two Murders.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 26.—In Pierson township, this county, to-day one negro was shot dead by another. The names of both are unknown. The coroner left the city for Vevins township to-night to hold an inquest on the body of John T. Spring, an old man, who is reported to have been murdered at his house in that township. No details yet reported here.

MISSOURI.

Bloody Scenes in Saline County on Christmas Day—Letter from Horace Greeley to Pat. Donan, of the Weekly Caucassian.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The Democrat's special from Sedalia, Mo., says Christmas day witnessed a preconcerted outbreak of the Kuklux at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveler halted and questioned. All business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme.

It is not known how many negroes were killed, but Edward Wildson, who left Marshall at 11 o'clock, saw the dead bodies of five—two hanging by the neck, three lying in the road, and one terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away.

At the latest accounts a crowd of armed men was starting out, swearing they would clean out every negro in the county.

Quite a Reduction.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 26.—Wm. A. Glover, who was tried in August last charged with being accessory before the fact to the Boyleston bank robbery, was brought before the court to-day, and his bail reduced from $50,000 to $5,000, which he has probably procured.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY TO PAT DONAN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The latest issue of the Caucassian, published at Lexington, Mo., contains the following letter addressed to its editor:

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

P. Donan, Esq.; Lexington, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 14th inst. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have run Salmon P. Chase in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest, the return of genuine peace and thrift would have been promoted. That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been believed by a party triumph. You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free-trade, and I am a ferocious protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help, but it would place us all in a false position. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or Gen. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, and thus help to pacify and reunite our country anew. Yours,

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of the Investigating Committee on the Financial Condition of the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 26.—The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with B. F. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes nearly three hundred printed pages, and gives an elaborate review of the administration of the State finances since the installation of the present government. Regarding the State debt, the committee declare that they "can not believe other than the fearful truth that stares us in the face that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company of twenty-two million five hundred and forty thousand dollars, representing the liabilities of the State, for which faith or credit the State, however unlawfully presented, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsement swells the total to twenty-nine millions." In conclusion the report says: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of these discoveries, the work of the present administration, or ring, composed of leading officers of the Government of the State, unhesitatingly say that the Republican party, which elevated them to power, must show its condemnation of such treachery and knavery by immediate and united effort by legislative efforts as well as by every other deliberative measures to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed and so flagrantly and criminally imperilled the trust to them confided."

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—At Florence, Ky., near Covington, on Sunday night, the negro population had a Christmas tree at their church. Among the visitors was a white man named Henry Snyder, who, being intoxicated, was disorderly, and took unwarrantable liberties with the females. Peter Aylor, one of the negroes, remonstrated with him. Snyder drew a pistol and shot him in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. He then shot three others, two of whom were seriously wounded.

A Christmas Shooting Affair.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—Thomas Hawkins shot and killed Robt. Jelton, one of a festive party on Christmas night, near Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They had during the day quarreled and on meeting at night, Hawkins immediately attacked Jelton, the second shot passing through his heart and killing him instantly. Jelton is the seventh of his family who have met violent deaths. One brother was recently killed in Nashville resisting the police.

A Broker Suicides.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 26.—James W. Kennedy, stock broker, shot himself yesterday in his office. He had been unsuccessful in stock speculations, which, it is supposed, unsettled his mind. His affairs were found to be not badly involved.

Killed by a Runaway Team.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 26.—Two children, a boy and girl, named Meirs, were run over in the southeastern part of the city last evening by a runaway team. The girl was instantly killed and the boy badly injured.

Vessel and Cargo Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Norwegian bark Hulda, from London, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of chalk, is ashore near Hereford Inlet. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

A Peculiar Death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Edward Heisel, formerly residing near Bourbon, Ind., while intoxicated yesterday, fell from his wagon upon a sharp stick, which penetrated his brain, producing instant death.

A COMMON NUISANCE.

Why People Sneeze, Cough, Choke and Swear.

Everybody has a cold now-a-days. If he hasn't one to-day, he had one yesterday, or he will have one to-morrow. In view of this, something about this prevalent nuisance will be of value, especially when originating in the fertile brain of R. T. Trall, M. D.

WHAT IS A COLD?

Everybody speaks of it as an acquisition, or imposition; a something that we have obtained, or has taken up a "local habitation and a name" on or within us, or that, in some strange manner, has possessed or "obsessed" us. When sick of a cold we have a vague idea that something not of us is somewhere within us or all through us, and somehow doing something that is destructive to the vital machinery. We say we have "taken cold." We might as well say that cold has taken us. Neither is true. It would be much nearer the truth to say that we have taken heat. How awkwardly "I have taken a very bad heat" would sound! But only because the expression is unfamiliar. It is not scientifically correct, but much nearer scientific truth than the every-day phrase, "I have got a severe cold."

We are all sufficiently familiar with the diagnosis of a cold—the symptoms and feelings which constitute its phenomenology; a sore nose; a disposition to sneeze; a tenderness of the eyes; a heaviness of the head; a neuralgic numbness of the scalp; a tickling in the throat; more or less inclination to cough; stiffness in some of the muscles; an all-over sense of weariness, and, in bad cases, running at the nose and violent cough, with more or less feverishness and chilliness promiscuously interblended.

ITS PATHOLOGY.

The whole explanation is deducible from the fact that we have overheated ourselves after being preternaturally cooled; or, in less technical parlance, the transition from cold to heat has been too sudden; that is all. If we should be cooled down to any degree, even to the freezing point, or anywhere between 32 degrees and 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and kept in that condition, we should never have a "cold." We could not possibly, under such circumstances, "get a cold," nor would "a cold" get us. We should be cold, but, paradoxical as it may seem, we should not *have* "a cold." We might die; we might freeze to death; we might cease to live, because of cold, but we should not have any disease whatever. A frog may be frozen as hard and stiff as a cake of ice, remain so an indefinite time, then be thawed out again and leap about as lively as ever, without the slightest symptom of having taken "a cold." So we see that the rationale of "a cold" is not to be found in mere cooling, nor heating, nor in both, but in something very different—a statement that applies to all the maladies that flesh or bone is heir to, as well as to a "cold."

Cold, therefore, is not disease, but "a cold" is. Cold is only a diminution of heat, and heat is only a mode of motion. To become cold is merely to lose a certain amount of heat—molecular motion. It is with the living organism as with all other material substances, so far as the "correlation of forces" is concerned. If the stove in your room is cold, it is because the particles of iron which compose it move more slowly. Increase their velocity a little by starting a fire in it, and the metallic atoms revolve more rapidly on their axes. The cold stove becomes warm. We say the latent heat has become sensible heat. Tyndall says "tremulous molecular motion." Add fuel to the fire, and the "latent" heat becomes still more "sensible." The ferruginous atoms move still faster. "Molecular motion" now, instead of being moderate or "tremulous," is violent. Increase the fire still more, and the stove becomes red-hot. Molecular motion is now very rapid, and the particles of the stove recede so far from each other that the stove becomes porous to certain gases. Then it is that, in the ordinary coal stove, carbonic oxide, a deadly poison, passes through the seemingly solid sides of the stove as water does through a sieve. Then it is that, unless the room is unusually well-ventilated, you are sure to be poisoned with irrespirable gases. And this is one of the many ways of "taking cold."

"CAPILLARY CONGESTION" IS WHAT'S THE MATTER.

But, having got the cold, what is it? It is simply "capillary congestion;" that is, an over-distention of the blood-vessels of the part which is said to be the "seat" of it. "Cold in the head" means congestion of the Schneiderian membrane which lines the nostrils to that degree that heat and pain result when the mucous membrane is properly said to be inflamed. The difference, therefore, between a local "cold" and a local inflammation is only a difference of degree. It would be just as proper to term inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia) "cold in the chest" as to apply the phrase "cold in the head" to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. In strict medical parlance, when the capillary vessels of any organ or part are disproportionately filled with blood (overloaded), the term congestion may be applied. If the part so affected is painful, the word irritation is employed. And if the parts are painful and hot also, the term inflammation is used. These terms, therefore, mean simply different degrees and conditions of obstruction in the capillary blood-vessels.

HOW IT WORKS.

Now, "colds," however caused, differ in the manifestation of their symptoms according to the condition of the various organs of the patient at the time of "taking" it. One who is very plethoric may be "struck" with apoplexy or palsy; one whose blood is very foul may be "attacked" with typhoid fever; one whose joints are obstructed with earthy or saline particles may be "seized" with rheumatism or gout; one whose bowels have long been constipated may have a "touch" of dysentery, or a "run" of diarrhœa, and one whose liver has long been torpid may have a billious "turn," provided, in all cases, the exposure to cold, and then to heat, be sufficiently extreme. But if the cause be slight, the effect will be correspondingly light, and only amount to a "common cold," which means a moderately sore nose and a slight degree of feverishness.

PREVENTION OF COLDS.

To get away from this infliction, one must avoid extreme alterations of temperature, and when one has been exposed to cold he must heat the body very gradually. Never go near a hot stove or steam coil because the sensation is agreeable. A cold part of the body cannot be warmed too slowly for the good of the structures composing it. The safety of a frozen part is always secured by thawing it as slowly as possible. A part may be frozen and thawed a hundred times without appreciable injury, if properly managed, as I have repeatedly demonstrated.

Who ever heard of the explorers of the Artic regions "taking colds." Of all who accompanied Buchan, Franklin, Ross, Parry and Kane, no one was ever sick of a cold, although living for months and years at a temperature many degrees below the freezing point. In 1820, a Mr. Black, of Sir John Franklin's party, traveled alone 1,100 miles with the thermometer 50 degrees below zero. He had only a blanket and deer-skin to sleep under, and was frequently without food for two or three days at a time. Yet he did not take cold.

Chillblains are among the familiar examples of the evil consequences of warming the hands and feet too rapidly after having been exposed to extreme cold.

The most efficient preventives of "colds" are equable clothing and pure air. Especially is it important to protect the feet.

The writer then proceeds to allude to the danger of fashionable clothing which, in the case of women and children, is mainly about the hips and abdomen, while the feet and legs are inefficiently protected, and whose results are colds in the head, while a consumptive predisposition and diathesis are often wholly traceable to thin shoes and stockings.

Nothing so effectually prepares the system for taking cold as foul air, and hence our churches, school-houses, hospitals, halls and railway-cars are preparations for this complaint. It is the rule among all people that colds, catarrh, coughs, bronchial affections and pulmonary consumption prevail precisely in proportion as the people live indoors.

Fire and clothing should be used to the extent demanded by the most pleasant bodily feelings, providing there is a supply of pure fresh air. It is a mistake to try and keep a room warm by shutting the cold out. Nothing renders a person more susceptible to take cold or be attacked by rheumatic affections, be "seized" with typhoid pneumonia or influenza, and to have "seated" inflammations and "running" fevers, than the foul blood resulting from bad air. A truly hygienic method for warming and ventilating houses is still among the desiderata of social problems.

Bathing, as a preventive, is all that has ever been claimed for it, provided it is employed hygienically. But in this matter many persons spoil a good thing by overdoing, as they do gymnastics, or as one might spoil a good dinner, or the good of a dinner, by eating too much of it. On the theory (perfectly true) that water is cleansing, and that cold water is tonic, some persons (and some doctors, too) have brought hydropathy into disrepute, and themselves to invalidism, by cold ablutions in colder rooms in the coldest weather. Here, as everywhere else in the hygienic system, the golden rule is, "Make yourself comfortable." A warm, tepid bath, once or twice a week, or even daily for some persons, may be advantageous, provided it is taken in a room which is comfortably warm, and when the stomach is empty.

TREATMENT OF "COLD."

The curing of a "cold," or rather of the person who has it (I do not believe in curing diseases; when treating the sick I endeavor to cure persons, not diseases), is always an easy matter, provided the patient will "cease to do evil" for a day or two. In sparsely populated places and very new countries, where apothecary shops are unknown and doctors are not to be had at any price, "colds" are successfully medicated by means of foot-baths and warm herb teas. It matters little what particular herb is employed—sage, tansy, catnip, balm, elecampane, boneset, crawley, hemlock, mayweed, fennel, dill, asparagus, or parsley—so that it is not appreciably poisonous. The "virtue" seemed to be chiefly in the warm water taken into the stomach and applied to the feet. When the throat was sore, or a cough troublesome, a stocking (one that has been worn during the day and had thereby acquired some mysterious medicinal property was generally preferred) was worn around the neck during the night. This treatment was always efficacious; that is to say, all of the "colds" were sooner or later removed—none of the patients died. Who ever heard of an "ignorant nurse" or an "old granny" killing a patient by curing a cold? Yet, under the scientific practice of regular physicians, such things happen every day in the year.

But although these democratic simples were not very bad, the hygienic or no medicine treatment is better still—positively good. It not only lets the patients get well, as do the herbs aforesaid, but it assists them to recover, as the medicaments aforesaid do not.

THE STARVATION CURE.

The best management of a case of ordinary "cold" is to abstain from all ingesta in the shape of food, drink or medicine for twenty-four, thirty-six or forty-eight hours, according to the severity of violence of the "attack." Usually one day is sufficient. If there is much thirst it may be appeased with sips of water frequently taken; but the quantity swallowed should be very moderate, so as not to arrest the process of depuration, which is curing the patient by removing the cause of the "cold." Meanwhile the patient should be kept quiet and in an equable and agreeable temperature, with abundance of fresh air to breathe. If he is chilly, stiff, rheumatic, or neuralgic, a warm bath or vapor bath is useful. It should not be prolonged more than 20 to 25 minutes. There is not much to choose between warm and vapor baths to "break up" colds (which means, to cure the patient so soon that inflammation or fever will not "supervene"), but it is important that the patient be not excessively heated with either process. By overheating the surface the existing capillary engorgement is increased, the patient uselessly weakened, and the effects of the "cold" in various ways aggravated.

AND A DEMNITION WET SHEET.

If the patient is feverish (having passed the stage of rigors or chills), nothing is better than the wet-sheet pack for an hour, provided it is judiciously managed. The sheet may be dipped in warm, tepid, cool, or cold water, as either may be most agreeable to the sensation of the patient. But when the wet sheet is impracticable, the next best thing is the tepid or moderately warm bath—90 degrees to 95 degrees—prolonged for 30 to 40 minutes. When there is much headache, or congestion of the lungs (indicated by laborious respiration), or a diffused feeling of soreness through the chest, the warm hip-bath and the hot foot-bath should be conjoined.

For the irritating cough ("barking"), that is so harassing to many patients, nothing is better than frequent small draughts of warm water; and when the throat is inflamed, or the tonsils swollen so that deglutition is painful, a wet napkin, covered with a dry cloth, should be put around the neck and worn until relieved, re-wetting the cloth as often as it becomes dry. It should be wet in cool water.

OTHER REMEDIES.

When the muscles of the neck are stiff and lame, or the intercostal muscles so tender that it is painful fully to inflate the lungs (a condition often mistaken for pleurisy), fomentations should be applied till the symptoms are relieved.

Among the remedial agents not to be despised in the treatment of colds are *respiratory exercises*. The patient should lie flat on the back, the head raised a little with a pillow, and in this position should practice deep and full inspirations and expirations, expanding the lungs as much as possible without pain or fatigue. Those who have never tried this "movement-cure" process may perhaps be astonished at the facility with which it will relieve all the bad feelings and symptoms. If adopted in the incipient stages of an "awful cold," and vigorously employed for 10 or 15 minutes, once in an hour or two, it will prevent any dangerous degree of congestion of the lungs and thereby obviate the supervention of bronchitis or pneumonia.

☞ A school class at Johnstown, Wis., is in a condition of uncertainty regarding the component parts of chalk. At an examination last week one of them thought it was made of snow, another was of the opinion that the ingredients were milk and water, while a third insisted that it was nothing else than petrified Dutch cheese. Number three was sent to the head. The class takes up astronomy next term.

☞ Colonel H. D. Cook, of Normal, Ill., has patented an iron shingle roof. The shingles are about six by thirteen inches, lap each other so as to insure a water-proof roof, and are fastened by headless nails. The patent is said to be less expensive than slate.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A Week of Brilliant Festivities—The Hale-Chandler Wedding—How the Bride Looked.

Reading for the Ladies.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

A Christmas greeting to all the friends! Oh, how bleak and cold it is! 'Tis true, we associate snow and frost with the season, and poets have delighted in depicting the beauties and sports to be enjoyed under their influence; but when we come to try sleighing, skating and the other pleasures, we find them all vain delusions, and the only picture that comes up to reality is the one of a good fire, the curtains drawn close, a good lamp and an entertaining book. But even these comforts have their drawbacks when we remember the numbers who have no fire and are exposed to all the suffering inevitable with the thermometer near zero. The night of Miss Chandler's wedding was bitter cold, and as the warmth of the house greeted the guests as they were admitted, and I noted the splendors within, and the presents friends had made, costing many thousands of dollars, I remembered the poor little news boy I had met in the afternoon barefooted, and I wondered if no one could afford to make him and others like him more comfortable. I must remember that the letter-writer who is given to moralizing is no more agreeable than the preacher who is always reminding us "The poor ye have with you always." I would not impute to Washington a want of charity, for it is almost munificent in its care of the poor. The Epiphany church alone supports from fifteen to thirty families the year round, besides engaging in fifty or more good works. Then there is St. Johns, which stands afar off and worships St. Albans in New York and longingly imitates as nearly as permitted. There is a sisterhood called the Sisterhood of St. John, and the most prominent of their many charities is the hospital for children, where these good ladies (and many of them are quite young) do all the nursing. They take it by turns to pass a week of seclusion, giving all their attention both day and night to the little sufferers. Some of the fashionable belles of society belong to the sisterhood, and very pretty and demure they look in black alpaca dresses made in the simplest manner possible, white ruffs at the throat, white cuffs, and coquettish little caps on the head, which are denuded of rats, frizes or braids. A long black chain, from which a black cross depends, hangs at the side. They are doing a world of good; and if the romance of a sisterhood and a becoming costume assists in making the work agreeable, none should object.

I only wish I were sure that it would be of interest to your readers, and I would copy a few items from the surgeon's report just published, but it is not to be supposed that a society correspondent knows anything out of the whirl of dissipation, and those who read such letters grow impatient over church matters.

1871 has been a forward, pert year from its birth. It manifested its precociousness by putting forth buds and blossoms in March, which were not due until May, and that month had the fervid heat of summer, and October and November were as cold as December should have been, and before the year dies or comes to a close we are made to suffer pangs of cold such as three of his predecessors never inflicted. Well, society has proved itself equal to the demand, and the gay season has opened full a month in advance of its usual time. This week has been crowded with events and brilliant entertainments. There were several small parties Monday evening, and Tuesday the Hon. Horatio King and his daughter gave a select party to about a hundred and fifty persons. Mr. King is acquainted with the most cultivated society of the city, and can successfully bring together a company which enjoys an evening where conversation is the sole amusement, if I except the elegant supper which even intellectual people can discuss appreciatively. Of course each winter we see new people along with those we have formerly known, and there is nothing like a party of this kind that enables people to become well acquainted. At such a party one can acquire a reputation for wit and reparte sufficient to last all winter. There were two brilliant weddings Wednesday evening, and an entertainment given by the choral society to its inactive members. Miss Chandler's wedding was *par excellence* the one around which the greatest interest clusters. Miss Chandler is an only child, and consequently has no rival to her father's wealth, which is reputed great. Without being handsome she is cultivated, stylish and very affable. She has been something of a coquette, and there have been reports occasionally that she was engaged. When it was known positively that she was to be married there was quite an excitement, and immediately every one asked questions about Mr. Eugene Hale. It was quite satisfactory to learn that he was a prepossessing young Congressman from Maine, and that the match was suitable in every respect, and that mercenary motives could not be ascribed to him. It had always been said that Mrs. Chandler was very suspicious on that score whenever her daughter had a suitor. Mr. Hale appears to be perfectly acceptable to all parties. He has taken his bride, with her grand attire, to visit his parents, who are, I am told, plain, matter-of-fact old people, who live in a plain, quiet way, and possibly never dreamed, when their talented son came to Washington, that he was destined to bear off so great a prize. In her exquisite bridal dress and vail Miss Chandler looked not only interesting but lovely. Her whole costume came from Paris, and the flounces of Duchesse lace, with fringe, satine and flowers, must have cost a large fortune. The dress was a study just as much as any other work of art, for it was intricate and bewildering; but the whole effect was that only of beauty and magnificence. It was made with a high square neck and long flowing sleeves. There was no over-dress, for the trimmings covered the skirt from train to the waist. She wore a set of diamonds and pearls, and gloves, bracelets, fan, handkerchief and bouquet were *en regle*. Her mother, who is youthful and elegant in appearance, wore a rose-colored silk from Paris, and she too had all the embellishments that taste and money can provide.

Nearly every lady, both young and old, except the bride, on this occasion was *decollette*, and the toilettes were magnificent. It was quite entertaining to stand near the door of entrance to the parlor and hear the names announced. The President and Mrs. Grant, Vice-President and Mrs. Colfax, Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. and Miss Boutwell, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell, Solicitor General and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. George W. Curtis, Judge and Mrs. Williams, General and Mrs. Babcock, General Porter, General and Mrs. Chipman, Mr. Commissioner Douglas, Senator Sherman, Senator Anthony, Senator Wilson, Senator Corbett and wife, and so on through the list of persons distinguished for something, were of the number of guests. The flowers were most artistically disposed through the suite of parlors, which are three in number. Between the two first there is a marble arch, and this was festooned with evergreen, and from the center hung an enormous marriage bell composed of white japonicas and lilies of the valley, with a flaming tongue of scarlet geranium. At an opposite doorway there was a large ball suspended, made entirely of exotics. On the mantels and stands were baskets of flowers, which shed their perfume through the house. The *menu* was all the most fastidious could desire, and the bridal presents sufficient to satisfy the cupidity of the most loving or the avarice of the most mercenary of mortals. I wonder if there was one unsatisfied wish in the hearts of those we thought so blissful on that evening? Let us hope that they realized then that rarest happiness—perfect content. And that it may not be evanescent, but of permanent duration, is the sincere wish of FAY.

RURAL FRANCE.

M. Taine on the Intellectual Condition of the Country Population.

The interesting essay on universal suffrage published in the *Temps* by M. Taine gives a discouraging view of the intellectual condition of the rural population in France:

"The rural population," says M. Paine, "amounts to seventy per cent. of the total population—fourteen electors out of twenty—since, besides the agricultural laborers, we must reckon among the peasants all those who have their morals, their ideas, their habits—all those whose horizon, like that of the agriculturist, scarcely extends beyond the steeple of their parish church; that is, an immense number of quarrymen, miners, country weavers, carpenters, village grocers and wine-sellers, carters, wooden-shoe-makers, foresters, &c. * * Now, in France, out of 100 persons of the male sex, there are thirty-nine illiterate—that is, unable to read or write. As these almost all belong to the rural population, that gives this population thirty-nine illiterate out of seventy. Thus, one is not far wrong in estimating the number of rural electors who do not possess the first rudiments of the most elementary instruction at half the total. There is already an index by which their political intelligence may be appraised. It has often happened to me to converse with them on public affairs. A certain agriculturist and small proprietor, living fifteen leagues from Paris, did not know what the budget was; when I told him that the money taken by the receiver goes into a treasury in Paris to pay the army, the judges and the rest—that a register is kept of all the receipts and expenses—he opened his eyes wide; he seemed to have made a discovery. * * * In many places you would still find villagers who obstinately mistrust the nobles and suspect them of wishing to re-establish feudal rights; the assassination of M. de Moneyis, and a number of words spoken last year in the country, prove that many brains have less light in 1870 than in 1815 when the greatest ignorance of political events prevailed in the rural districts. I have in my hands a packet of letters and petitions written to the Prefect, to the engineer, to the principal administrators of a department in the East, by small country proprietors, firemen and village shop-keepers; one can not imagine a similar state of mind, such bewilderment, so great a difficulty in thinking and reasoning, so perfect a vacuum of general notions, such an incapacity to understand the rights of private persons or public interests. They are still subjects, no longer under a king, but under an anonymous master. They know that there is somewhere, very far off, a great powerful thing, the Government, and that it must be obeyed because it is powerful; otherwise beware of the fines, gendarmes and prisons. * * * If a law be promulgated, a decree published, an official superseded, the author is always that abstract, undefined, far off being of which they have no clear idea—the Government. '*On ordonne ceci; on ordonne cela.*' This vague '*on*' is their real sovereign; they endure or accept it like cold in winter or heat in summer, as something fated to be their superior, established from time immemorial, and against which they have no hold. Overthrown, restored, replaced, revived, it matters not to them; for them it is always much the same. The Maire knows that in the town, in a handsome room, is a worthy gentleman in an embroidered coat, who receives him two or three times a year, speaks to him with authority and condescension, and often puts embarrassing questions to him. But when this gentleman goes away there is another in his place just like him, and wearing the same coat, and the Maire on his return home says with satisfaction, 'Monsieur le Prefet has always continued his kindness to me, though he has already been changed several times.'"

PROGRESS.

A Prominent Citizen upon the Material Interest of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

With your permission, I will give you my views in regard to Louisville—her position at present, and as to her future prosperity. This article is written in hopes of drawing out others more competent to handle the subject. Louisville being located, as you may say, in the center of the Valley of the Ohio, it then requires no prophetic vision to see that it must soon become one of the greatest cities in the nation. We have the soil in which to grow any demand. We have south of us the finest beds of coal and iron in the world; it is now being shipped to New York from Rome, Ga., and manufactured into car wheels on account of its toughness and superiority over any other. Kentucky also abounds in minerals and the finest timber on earth, suitable for all manufacturing purposes. Our climate is equal to any; it is salubrious, and adapted to the growth of all the necessaries and nearly all the luxuries of life; and as regards her geographical position, there is no city, or can be, better located than Louisville as a manufacturing city. There are south of us the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida—five powerful cotton and rice-growing States, embracing that of grain—they being as near to us as any other large city and, in consequence of our relations to the South, they are of the most important, and valuable customers to Louisville. They are our neighbors—yes, our kindred, and though we are separated from them for the want of railroad facilities, yet we hope for the day to come when we will have a direct road from this city to Chattanooga, which will connect us with their various roads and convey us to their cotton and rice fields, and they to our work-shops and provision stores—a mutual exchange of products. Let it be borne in mind that such a road will put us in immediate connection with that whole net-work of Southern railroads, enabling us to reach that vast cotton and rice-growing country with our products of trade. Just so long as these great staples hold the place they do in the markets of the world it will be a country of vast wealth and importance to us, a great amount of which will be brought to Louisville, if she only be true to herself and worthy of her position and relations to the South. She can and will retain it. When we consider the identity of their interest and their institutions with our own, we can not fail to see the almost incalculable value of it to Louisville. Where can they go or will they go to do better than here to buy their engines, their implements and machinery of all descriptions, their provisions, their dry goods; in fact, merchandise of all kinds. We can manufacture and sell as cheap goods as can be had in any other city. The name of Louisville on her goods is a sufficient guarantee. Then with more outlets to trade, with a reduction in freights, with energy, industry and kind and generous treatment upon our part, will bring them here for all of these and a thousand of other things they need. They prefer to come here rather than go North for their supplies. Then let us go to work with new energy, and place ourselves in a position to meet this great demand for our manufactured wares and merchandise. Let us emulate our sister State Indiana in enterprise and industry. New Albany is awake to her interest. Ere long she will span the Ohio with another bridge. Whilst they are making every effort to penetrate our city, then, with an equal effort upon our part, we can open those avenues South; and then, with fair dealings and inducements, we may safely calculate on that greater trade to our city that is now going elsewhere, and we may reasonably expect to see many Southern planters spending their summer months in Louisville, as in days gone by. Then you will see that magnificent structure, the Galt, and many hotels crowded at all times with planters from the South, looking after their supplies. Let us go to work with a will and a determination to build another road. We have the great Ohio bridge and the Nashville road, which are of untold benefit to Louisville. The enterprise of Mr. Guthrie in organizing and putting in successful operation the Nashville road will ever remain in the minds of the citizens of Louisville as one of the brightest stars in the history of that valuable man's life; God grant we had a few more such men as he was. The writer of this has no fault to find with the Nashville road, only that it is not sufficient to the demand of such a large and growing city as Louisville is destined to be. With another road the trade that would pour in from all quarters would be incalculable. A city of one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, with three railroads coming in and but one going out South! Is this enterprise? Old fogies may succeed for a time in beating back that enterprise that is now in the people of this city, but the day is not far distant when men of capital and enterprise will spring to the front and say open up those avenues to trade, Louisville can not remain in this fenced up condition much longer, it is not natural; her geographical position will not allow it. I do not wish to be understood as casting reflections upon the enterprise of our own citizens, but I will venture to say that if other cities that I could mention were blessed with our position, and with all the facilities that surround us, it would not be five years before they would number two hundred thousand inhabitants, with railroads in every direction. Why should not Louisville be called the king city of the South? T. E. C. B.

A THRILLING SCENE.

Narrow Escape of Six Men from a Terrible Death.

[From the Chicago Times, Dec. 25.]

It was a thrilling scene that was enacted on Madison street, near La Salle, on Saturday afternoon.

The raging hurricane that sprung up so suddenly in the southwest and swept savagely through the city, wrenching off signs and shutters, tumbling church steeples from their towers, and toppling both finished and unfinished structures in swift ruin to the earth, has already been duly chronicled. The cases of bodily injury, slight as well as serious, have mostly been reported and have received the usual comment, but a narrow escape from a horrible death that occurred at the locality mentioned is worthy of more than a mere paragraphic notice.

On a scaffolding, some 45 feet from the ground, of a new brick building now erecting by James B. Skates, Esq., six men were at work. On this scaffolding were two of the large braziers containing the glowing coals which the indomitable rebuilders of Chicago use to keep their hands from freezing as they lay the brick and stone in the chilling days of winter.

When the fierce blasts of wind dashed through the city these workmen, in common, no doubt, with thousands of others, contemplated the expediency of hurrying to the ground to avoid being blown from their insecure station. But they were all old masons, and concluded to hang on and work away in spite of the tempest.

But while they were turning again resolutely to their labors a gust of wind, heavier than any of its predecessors, suddenly overturned one of the fire-cauldrons. The blazing brands and coals fell upon the scaffolding, and rolled over to the ground beneath, one piece falling upon the shoulder of a mortar-carrier named Michael Folger, igniting his clothes and burning his face so badly that he will be incapacitated for work for several weeks.

But it was upon the slender scaffolding above that the scene of terror was developing. The draft of the wind fanned the spilt coals to a flame, and in an instant the planks upon which were standing the six masons were ablaze.

The first man to notice the danger was Jason Keilson, a Norwegian, who was less than a foot from the flames, and who might easily have kicked off the coal and smothered the blaze. Instead of this, however, he uttered a howl of horror and sprang upon the edge of the wall. His exclamation attracted the attention of his comrades to the peril in which they were placed, and a rush for a position of safety followed. Two of the men, a Mr. Watson, who was the "boss" of the bricklaying party, and a mason named Sieverstan Knudd, gained the ladder. Two others, whose names were not learned, threw their arms and legs around one of poles that supported one end of the plank, while, just as the frail board snapped in two, the last man, Andrew Readon, jumped impulsively and caught by his arms over the unfinished edge of the wall.

As the plank parted, the ladder fell forward, and, bumping against the building, nearly shook Watson and Knudd from their perch, and crushed the fingers of Knudd's left hand. These two men were now, however, comparatively safe, but there were still the two who were clinging to the pole and Readon, who, hanging to the edge of the building, was certain to become too weak to retain his grip much longer in the fearful gale. At this juncture, and while the crowd below was hoisting another ladder to come to the rescue, the stupid Keilson, who might have averted the whole trouble, seemed to recover his senses. Creeping along the top of the wall, he laid hold of Readon and assisted him to scramble to a safer perch.

Another ladder was by this time run up to where the two men were clinging to the pole and they were helped down, as were also, in a few minutes more, Readon and Keilson, while the ropes which held the still blazing planks were cut away, and the burning timbers, dropping to the ground, were soon extinguished.

When it is stated that directly beneath the scaffold there was a heap of bricks, miscellaneous piles of heavy timbers, and several barrels of cement, it will be seen that had any of the men fallen they would have been dashed to death.

Altogether the accident was one of the most singular, all its details considered, that has yet occurred in this excited season of peculiar casualties.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

A New Wonder Story by Hans Christian Andersen.

There was a little fish—a salt-water fish—of good family. I don't recall the name—you will have to get that from the learned people. This little fish had eighteen hundred brothers and sisters all just as old as he; they did not know their father and mother, and were obliged to look out for themselves at the very beginning, and swim round, but that was great sport. They had water enough to drink, the entire ocean; they thought nothing about their food, it came when they wanted it. Each did as it pleased, each was to make out its own story—aye, rather none of them thought at all about that. The sun shone down on the water that was light about them, so clear was it. It was a world with the strangest creatures, and some very horrid and big, with great gaping mouths that could gulp down all the eighteen hundred brothers and sisters, but neither did they think of that, for none of them as yet had been swallowed. The small ones swam side by side, close together as herrings and mackerel swim. But as they were swimming their prettiest in the water, and thinking of nothing, there sank with prodigious noise, from above, right down through them, a long heavy thing that looked as if it never would come to an end; it stretched out farther and farther, and every one of the little fishes that scampered off was either crushed or got a crack that it could not stand. All the little fishes, and the great ones with them, from the level of the sea to the bottom, were thrown into a panic. The great horrid thing sank deeper and deeper, and grew longer and longer, miles and miles long. The fishes and snails, everything that swims, or creeps, or is driven by the current, saw this fearful thing, this enormous, incomprehensible sea-eel which had come down upon them in this fashion.

What was the thing, anyway? Ah, we know; it was the great interminable telegraph cable that people were laying between Europe and America?

There was a confusion and commotion among all the rightful occupants of the sea where the cable was laid. The flying fishes shot up above the surface as high as they could fling themselves; the blow-fish took a leap an entire gunshot in length over the water, for it can do that; the other fish made for the bottom of the sea, and went down with such haste that they reached it long before the telegraph was seen or known about down there; they poured in on the cod and flounders that lived peaceably at the bottom of the sea and ate their neighbors. One or two of the sea-anemones were so agitated that they threw up their stomachs, but they lived after it just the same, for they can do that. A good many lobsters and crabs got out of their excellent shells, and were obliged to wait for their bones to grow back again.

In all this fright and confusion the eighteen hundred brethren and sisters became separated, and never again met, or ever knew each other after that; only some ten of them remained still in the same place, and so in a few hours they got over the first fright and began to be curious about the affair. They looked about them, they looked up, and they looked down, and down in the depths they fancied they saw the fearful thing that had scared them—yes, had scared all, great and small, lying on the bottom of the sea, as far as their eyes could reach; it was quite thin, but they did not know how thick it might be able to make itself, or how strong it was; it lay very quiet, but then that might be a part of its cunning, they thought.

"Let it lie; it does not come near us!" said the most cautious of the little fishes; but the smallest one of all would not give up trying to find out what the thing could be. It had come down from above, so it was up above that one could best find out about it. So they swam up to the surface. It was perfectly still. They met a dolphin there. The dolphin is a sprightly fellow that can turn somersaults on the water, and it has eyes to see with, so it must have seen this and known all about it. They asked him, but he had only been thinking about himself and his somersaults, he'd seen nothing, had no answer for them, and only looked high and mighty.

Then they turned to the seal, which was just plunging in; it was more civil, for all that it eats small fish; but to-day it had had enough. It knew little more than the dolphin.

"Many a night have I lain upon a wet stone and looked far into the country, miles away from here; there are crafty creatures called in their speech men-folk. They plot against us, but usually we slip away from them; that I know well, and the sea-eel too, that you are asking about, he knows it. He has been under their sway, up there on the earth, time out of mind, and it was from there that they were carrying him off on a ship to a distant land. I saw what a trouble they had, but they could manage him, because he had become weak on earth. They laid him in coils and circles. I heard how he ringled and rangled when they laid him down and when he slipped away from them out here. They held on to him with all their might—ever so many hands had hold of him, but he kept slipping away from them down to the bottom; there he is lying now—till further notice, I rather think."

"He is quite thin," said the small fisher.

"They have starved him," said the seal, "but he will soon come to himself, and get his old size and corpulence again. I suppose he is the great sea-serpent that men are so afraid of, and talk so much about. I never saw him before, and never believed in a sea-serpent," and with that, down went the seal.

"How much he knew! how he talked!" said the small fishes; "I never was so wise before; if it only isn't all an untruth."

"We can, anyway, swim down and see for ourselves," said the littlest fish; "on the way we can hear what the others think about it."

"I wouldn't make a stroke with my fins to get at something to know," said the others, and turned away.

"But I would!" said the littlest fellow, and put off down into deep water; but it was a good distance from the place where "the long thing that sank" lay. The little fish looked and hunted on all sides down in the deep water. Never before had it immagined the world to be so big. The herrings went in great shoals, shining like a mighty ribbon of silver; the mackerel followed after, and looked even finer. There were fishes there of all fashions, and marked with every possible color; jelly-fish, like half-transparent flowers, borne along by the currents. Great plants grew up from the floor of the ocean; grass, fathoms long, and palm-like trees, every leaf tenanted by shining shell-fish.

At last the little fish spied a long dark streak away down, and made his way toward it, but it was neither fish nor cable; it was the gunwale of a sunken vessel, which above and below the deck was broken into by the force of the sea. The little fish swam into the cabin, where the people who perished, when the vessel sank, were all washed away, except two, a young woman lay there stretched out, with her little child in her arms. They seemed to be sleeping. The little fish was quite frightened, or it did not know that they never again could waken. Sea-weed hung like a net-work of foliage over the gunwale about the two beautiful bodies of mother and babe. It was so quiet, so solitary; the little fish scampered away as fast as it could, out where the water was bright and clear, and there were fishes to see. It had not gone far before it met a whale, fearfully big.

"Don't swallow me!" cried the little fish; "I am not even to be tasted, I am so small, and it is a great comfort to me to live."

"What are you doing away down here, where your kind never come?" asked the whale.

So then the little fish told about the astonishingly long eel, or whatever the thing was, that had sunk down from above and produced such a panic amongst all the other creatures in the sea.

"Ho, ho!" said the whale, and he drew in such a rush of water that he was ready to make a prodigious spout when he came to the surface for a breath. "Ho, ho! so that was the thing that tickled me on the back when I was turning round. I thought it was a ship's mast, that I could break up into clothes-pins. But it was not here that it was, no, a great deal farther out lies the thing. I'll go with you and look for it, for I have nothing else to do;" and so it swam off, and the little fish behind it, not too near, because there was a tearing stream, as it were, in the wake of the whale.

They met a shark and an old saw-fish; they, too, had heard of the famous sea-eel, so long and so thin; they had not seen it, but now they would.

"I'll go with you," said the shark, who was on the same road; "if the great sea-serpent is no thicker than a cable, then I can bite through it in one bite;" and he opened his mouth and showed his six rows of teeth—"I can bite dents in a ship's anchor, and certainly can bite off the shank."

"There it is," said the great whale. "I see him." He thought he saw better than the others. "See how it rises, how it bends and bows and curves!"

But it was not the sea-serpent, but an extraordinary great eel, ever so many ells long, that drew near.

"Why, I have seen him before!" said the saw-fish. "He never has made a hullabaloo in the sea or frightened any big fish out of his wits." And so they talked to him of the new eel, and asked him if he would go with them on their voyage of discovery.

"If that eel is longer than I am," said the sea-eel, "there will be something disagreeable happening."

"Ay, that there will," said the others; "there are enough of us not to tolerate him!" and so they shot ahead. But then there came right in their way a great monster, bigger than all of them put together; it looked like a floating island, that could not stop itself. It was a venerable whale. Its head was grown over with sea-weed, its back covered with barnacles, and such innumerable oysters and mussels, that its black skin was altogether whitened.

"Come with us, old fellow!" said they. "Here is a new fish come, and we won't stand it."

"I would rather [illegible] where I am lying," said the whale. "Let me alone; leave me alone. Oh, Oh! I suffer from a dreadful disease! My only relief is to get up toward the surface and get my back up higher; then the great sea-fowl can come and pick at me. That feels so good! only when they do not drive their beaks in too far; sometimes they go in too deep, quite into my blubber. You can see now how a complete skeleton of a fowl is fixed in my back; she struck her claws in too deep, and could not get them out when I went down to the bottom. And now the little fishes have picked at her. See how she looks, and how I look. I am all diseased!"

"That is all imagination!" said the shark. "I am never sick. No fish is ever sick."

"Pardon me," said the whale. "The eel suffers from headache, the carp has small-pox, and we all have intestinal worms."

"Nonsense!" said the shark, and refused to hear any further, and the others also would rather not; they had something else to attend to.

At last they came to the place where the telegraph cable lay. It has a pretty long bed on the floor of the sea from Europe to America, over sand-banks and sea-mud, rocky ground and weedy places, entire forests of coral. The currents down there, too, change, whirlpools eddy, and fishes swarm in greater masses than the countless flocks of birds that men see when birds of passage take their flight. There is a stir, a splashing there, a humming and rushing; the rushing still haunts a little the great empty conch shells when we hold them to our ears.

"There lies the fellow!" cried all the great fishes and the little one with them. They saw the cable, the beginning and end of which vanished beyond the reach of their eyes. Sponges and polyps swayed from the ground, rose and fell over it, so that now it was hidden, now came to view. Sea-porcupines, snails, and worms moved over it. Gigantic crabs, that had a complete fringe of creeping things, stalked about it. Dark sea-anemones, or whatever the creature is called that eats with its entire body, lay beside it and smelled of the new creature that had stretched itself on the bottom of the sea. Flounders and codfish turned over in the water so as to get an idea about it from all sides. The starfish, that always bores down into the mud and can keep its eyes outside, lay and stared to see what was to come of all this bustle.

The telegraph cable lay without stirring, but life and thought were in it. Human thought went through it. "The thing is crafty," said the whale; "it is able to strike me in the stomach, and that is my weak point."

"Let us grope along," said the polyps. "I have long arms and limber fingers; I have been moving by the side of it; now I'll go a little faster," and so it stretched its most flexible, longest arms down to the cable and round about it. "It has no scales!" said the polyps; "it has no skin at all. I do believe it never feeds its own young."

The sea-eel laid itself by the side of the telegraph cable and stretched out as far as it could. "The thing is longer than I am," it said; "but it is not length that does anything; one must have skin, stomach and flexibility."

The whale dove down deeper than it ever had been. "Art thou fish or art thou plant," it asked, "or art thou only some piece of work made up above that cannot thrive down here amongst us?"

The telegraph cable did not answer; it has no power for that. Yet thoughts go through it, men's thoughts, that rush in one second miles upon miles from land to land.

"Will you answer, or will you take a crack?" asked the fierce shark, and all the other great fishes asked the same thing.

The cable did not stir, but it had its private thought, and such a one it had a right to have when it was full of thoughts. "Let them only give me a crack! then I shall be hauled up and be myself again; that has happened to others of my race in shallower waters." So it gave no answer; it had something else to attend to; it telegraphed and lay in its lawful place at the bottom of the ocean.

Up above the sun now went down, as men say. It became like flaming fire, and all the clouds glowed with fiery color, each more splendid than the other. "Now we shall get the red light," said the polyps, "and can see the thing better, if need be."

"At it! at it!" shouted the shark. "At it! at it!" said the sword-fish and the whale and the eel. They rushed forward, the shark foremost. But just as it was about to grip the wire, the sword-fish, out of pure politeness, ran his saw right into the back of the shark. It was a great mistake, and the shark lost his strength for biting. There was a hubbub down in the mud. Great fishes and small, sea-anemones and snails, rushed at one another, mashed and squeezed in. The cable lay quietly and attended to its affairs, and that one ought to do.

The dark night brooded over them, but the ocean's millions upon millions of living creatures lighted it; craw-fish, not so large as a pin-head, gave out light. Some were so small that it took a thousand to make one pin-head, and yet they gave light. It certainly is wonderful, but that's the way it is.

These sea creatures looked at the telegraph wire. "What is that thing?" they asked, "and what isn't it?" Aye, that was the question.

Then there came an old sea-cow. Folks on the earth call its kind a mermaid, or else a merman. This was a *she*, had a tail and two short arms to splash with, hanging breasts, and sea-weed sponge on her head, and that was what she was proud of.

"Will you have the society of intelligent people?" said she. "I'm the only one down here that can give it. But I ask in return for it perfectly secure pasturage on the bottom of the sea for me and mine. I am a fish, as you see, and I am also an amphibious animal—with practice. I am the wisest cow in the sea. I know about everything that goes on down here, and all that goes on above. That thing you are pondering over is from above, and whatever plumps down from up there is dead or comes to be dead and powerless; let it lie there for what it is; it's only some invention of man."

"Now I think there is something more to it," said the little fish.

"Hold your tongue, mackerel!" said the great sea cow.

"Stickleback!" said the rest, and that was even more insulting.

And the sea-cow explained to them that this terrible thing, which to be sure, had not given a single mutter, was only some invention from the dry land. And it delivered a little oration upon the rottenness of men.

"They want to get hold of us," said she. "That's all they live for. They stretch nets for us, and come with bait on a hook to catch us. That thing there is some kind of big string which they think we are going to bite at. They are such stupids. *We* are not. Only do not touch it, and it will shrivel up and all turn to dust and mud. Everything that comes down from up there is full of cracks and breaks—it's good for nothing."

"Good for nothing," said all the creatures in the sea, and held fast to the sea-cow's opinion, so as to have an opinion. The little fish had its own thoughts. "That exceedingly long, thin serpent is perhaps the most wonderful fish in the ocean. I have a feeling it is."

"The very most wonderful," say we human folks, and say it with knowledge and assurance. It is the great sea-serpent, long ago the theme of song and story. It was born, and nourished, and sprang forth from men's cunning, and was laid upon the bottom of the sea, stretching from the eastern to the western land, bearing messages quick as light flashes to our earth. It grows in might and in length, grows year by year through all seas, round the world, beneath the stormy waves and the lucid waters, where the skipper looks down as if he sailed through the transparent air, and sees the transparent fish, brilliant fire-works of color. Down, far down, stretches the serpent, Midgard's snake, that bites its own tail as it encircles the earth. Fish and shell beat upon it with their heads—they understand not the thing—it is from above. Men's thoughts in all languages course through it noiselessly. The serpent of science for good and evil, Midgard's snake, the most wonderful of all the ocean's wonders—our great sea-serpent.

TELEGRAMS.

The Grand Duke meandered about Cleveland yesterday.

Christmas was very generally celebrated in London.

The Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Jacob Earker, a well-known broker of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged 98 years.

The Grand Duke, yesterday, gave Parepa Rosa a bracelet which he brought over from Russia, magnificent in appearance and costing a fabulous sum.

The steamships City of Paris, Atlantic, Calabria and Rhein, from New York, and Sarata and Tian, from Portland, arrived at London yesterday.

There were nine deaths, all children, and five births during the voyage of the steamship Hamburg, from Bremen. The Hamburg reached New York yesterday.

☞ A Titusville teamster carelessly threw his cigar stump over his shoulder and set his load of benzine afire. He leaped from the team, and the horses, frightened by the explosion of the barrels, ran at the top of their speed along the road, leaving a trail of fire and making a sort of terrestrial comet. A fortunate collision with a stump relieved the horses of their dangerous load, and nothing but the wagon and benzine were lost.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26, Night.—The weather continues mild. Monongahela 8 feet and rising; Allegheny full of running ice, and the ice has broken above; the Ohio is reported gorged below.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 26, Night.—The river is swelling slowly. Prospects are good for good steamboat stage. Cloudy and cool, with prospects of rain.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, Noon.—River falling; 6 feet 10 inches in channel. Weather smoky; thermometer 42.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, Night.—River 6 feet 2 inches; falling to-day; will probably be rising to-night; navigation resumed each way; very little ice running; drizzling to-night.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 26, Night.—Weather cloudy and cold; mercury 32. It has been snowing lightly since 5 P. M. River has risen six inches. Port list—Up: Fayette, 9 A. M., to Newburg; Belle Vernon, 12 M. Down: Mary Ament and Gray Eagle, 3:30 P. M.; Eddyville, 6 P. M. Business active.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26, Night.—River falling, with 22 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, Dec. 26, Noon.—Arrived—Mary Macdonald, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis, 5; Bee, Memphis, 8 A. M. Departed—Arkansas Belle, Memphis, 10 P. M. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, Dec. 26, Night.—No arrivals. Departed—Sam Orr, for Cannelton, 1 P. M.; John Kyle, for New Orleans, 5 P. M. River rose 5 inches. It has been raining ever since 5 P. M. Mercury 36 deg.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—No arrivals or departures. River continues to rise as result of a gorge below, the extent of which, however, is not known. Much apprehension is felt for the safety of several steamers between here and Cairo. The Upper Mississippi and Missouri risen slightly and a four-foot swell coming out the Illinois, but this will have no effect here, and further rise will soon be checked as the weather is very cold again. Nineteen boats now between here and Cairo detained by ice and low water—some of them in dangerous situations.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26, Night.—Weather cloudy. River falling. Arrived—Emma Elliott, from New Orleans. Departed—Clabourne, for Arkansas river; Legal Tender, White river, and Bismarck, New Orleans. There is but 5½ feet on Reeves' bar.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26, Night.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rose 14 inches since Sunday, and is on a stand to-day. Arrived—Utah, from New Orleans; Little Rock, from above. Departed—Mary Boyle, for Memphis, and Tidal Wave, for below.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 26, Night—Down—Katie, 3 A. M.; Dexter, 5 A. M.; Charles Bodmann, 5 P. M.; Natchez, 6 P. M.; Indiana, 5 A. M. Up—Glencoe, 1 P. M.; John Howard, 2 P. M.; Andes, 4 P. M. Kate Kinney sunk at Island 82 in 12 feet of water. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, Night.—Arrived—Sabine. Weather cloudy and warm.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Flour, the market is dull; superfine winter $5 25@5 75; extra $6@6 25; family $7 50@8 25. Wheat, the market is quiet; Western and Pennsylvania red $1 53@1 55; amber $1 60. Corn, the market is steady; yellow 65c; mixed Western 69@72c. Oats 53@54c. Petroleum, crude 16½c and refined 22@22½c. Whisky is dull at 96c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Cotton, full prices are asked but there is no demand; held at 19½c; receipts for the past day 3,710 bales; shipments 1,138 bales. There is little or no business doing.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Dec. 26.—Cattle, the arrivals are light and the prospects are dull with few buyers; best $6@6 25; stockers $3 25@4. Sheep, the arrivals are light; buyers are taking Christmas; best $4@4 25; medium to common $3 50@4. Hogs, the arrivals are light; Philadelphia $4 60@4 70; Yorkers $4 20@4 30.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Cattle, the supply is 119 cars against 150 cars last week; the market is brisk and prices are ⅛@⅛c lower, with enough to meet the demand; sales 261 head of Ohio steers, ranging from 1,114 to 1,720 lbs, at $5@6 87½; 346 head of Illinois steers, 1,030 to 1,800 lbs, at $4 75@6 50; 19 head of Michigan, 1,000 lbs, at $4 62½. Hogs, the supply is 10,900 head; the market is quiet; sales at $4 63@4 62½ for medium to choice, closing weak.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., Dec. 26.—Cattle, receipts 449 head; the market is moderately active, with a light supply; sales of choice at $9 50; extra $9@9 25; first quality $8@8 50; second quality $7@7 50; third quality $5@6 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,829 head; the market is dull; sales in lots at $2@5 each; extra $5 50@8 50.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Cattle are very dull and the market favors buyers; prime to extra steers at $7 75@8 25. Sheep are dull and the market favors buyers; sales of 10,000 head at 4½@6½c ₱ lb. Hogs, the market is firmer at $6 50@7 ₱ cwt.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is easier; sales 8,000 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 19c; middling 19½c; receipts since Saturday 20,464 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,401 bales, to Barcelona 2,707 and New York 825 bales; stock 169,410 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is steady with a fair demand; middling 19c; net receipts 4,240 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,006 and coastwise 1,889 bales; sales 2,200 bales; stock 7,502 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet; there is nothing doing; middling 19c; receipts 237 bales; exports coastwise 1,867 bales; stock 29,941 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 18½@19c; net receipts 6,206 bales; exports to Amsterdam 200 and to Barcelona 348 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 54,900 bales.

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LOUISVILLE.

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Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 20 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

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Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Mr. George Baldwin, of Paducah, has taken the contract to complete all the trestle work on the Paducah and Elizabethtown railroad, between Paducah and the Tennessee river bridge. There are 400,000 feet of timber to be framed and put up.

The editor and proprietor of the Princeton Banner gets a blowing up from an employe in this wise: "The fact that there is no editorial matter in this issue is due to the absence of the editor in Louisville on business connected with the Banner. It was his intention to return in time to prepare his columns for this issue, but failed to do so."

The Paducah Kentuckian of Sunday says: "Hon. Ed. Crossland reached his home in Mayfield, yesterday, from Washington. He states that the Democrats in Congress are unanimously against the passive policy and in favor of a square Democratic fight on the live and vital principles of the party. They are also hopeful of success; great hopes having been inspired by the movement now on foot to unearth and expose the corruption of Grant's administration. Judge Crossland will return to Washington upon the expiration of the recess, about nine days hence."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Vicksburg has taken to Nicolson pavement.

Raleigh, North Carolina, gives a grand public dinner to its poor children on New Year's day.

John C. Calhoun's plantation, in South Carolina, has been bought by a wealthy colored man.

Larry D. Farmer, of Wilson county, is said to be the oldest Mason in degrees in North Carolina.

Mr. John Wilson, of Rockbridge county, Va., killed, on Sunday morning last, a black bear weighing 400 pounds.

The wife of Mr. Isaac Donovan, proprieter of the Mobile Register, died very suddenly last Saturday morning.

Mr. Joseph Walker, a well-known citizen of South Carolina, died at Aiken on Tuesday, in the 50th year of his age.

The Grand Lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias, of North Carolina, was instituted last Wednesday in Wilmington.

The Siamese twins are now over sixty, and while one is perfectly healthy the other is lying very ill at his home in North Carolina and expected to die.

The planters and manufacturers of tobacco in Virginia are signing petitions to Congress in favor of a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound upon the staple.

An attempt was made in Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday night, to assassinate Policeman Rockenbach by shooting at him while sitting in his chamber with his wife.

A small negro boy named Charles Davis, residing in Lynchburg, Va., had his hand and face badly burned on Wednesday by attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene oil.

The Wood (Texas) Register says: "Our streets are crowded with immigrants, who are pouring in from all directions, hunting homes in the rich fields which no other State so bountifully affords."

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer tells of a frost that recently fell there, that laid about in spots about the size of a blanket. The frost resembled a young snow in some spots, while in other spots there was no frost at all.

Texas can raise more cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes than any other State in the Union. She has cattle enough to feed a nation, and hogs and sheep sufficient to meet the wants of thousands upon thousands of people.

The Key West (Fla.) Guardian says that Tiger Tail landed there Wednesday morning (a son of the famous Seminole chief, "Tiger Tail,") in a frail canoe loaded with pumpkins fresh from the Miami Everglades, 150 miles distant from Key West.

Mr. E. V. Valentine is at this time engaged at his studio, in Richmond, Va., in fashioning in clay the recumbent figure of General Robert E. Lee, intended for the memorial chapel at Lexington. The work will be reproduced in Italian marble.

The Houston (Texas) Union says: "It would be a great blessing to the people of Texas if all the old political hacks and office-seekers who keep up evil agitations could be put to deep plowing for the next two months. They ought to be made to plow a foot deep, and then neither drought nor anything else would hurt our crops."

The Palatka (Florida) Herald says that "the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges that we have seen for many years. Perhaps the unusual size of this fruit is owing to the fact that the groves lost one-third of their fruit during the severe gales of August, since which time the season has been most propitious for their development."

"Green corn" sounds curious at this season, but here is what the Palatka (Florida) Herald says: "The steamer Ocklawaha arrived here on Monday, the 18th inst., from Salt Lake. She brought nine passengers. What was noteworthy for the season, she had for market one thousand ears of green corn from Turkey creek, Indian river. This steamer made the trip from Salt Lake to this place in twenty-four hours."

The Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero says: "Mr. C. Spencer, a well-known resident on the frontier since the beginning of the war in 1860, and who has for several years past kept what is known as the Half-way House, at Santa Rita, between Matamoras and Bagdad, was on Sunday shot dead while conversing with his wife on the stoop. Rumor says that the murderers are four in number, and that they rode up and killed the unfortunate gentleman without assigning the slightest reason."

The Houston (Texas) Union says: "The rapid extensions of the railroads—the Central, the Western Branch, the Great Northern, the International, the Missouri-Kansas, the Texas Pacific, and others—have had such an awakening effect upon the minds and material interests of the people, that a man who opposes or quibbles about them is voted a fogy and a bore, and will not even be listened to. On with the railroads is the cry everywhere all over Texas. And they are going on, and winning the support and confidence of the whole people of the State. Railroads alone can develope Texas into a rich and prosperous State."

The fish and oyster business of the towns and cities on the Gulf and bay coast of Texas ought to become very profitable, because these things will be in demand in every town reached by the railroads. Yet this business has been so badly managed that even Houston is often bare of fish and oysters even during the height of the season. As long as the business remains exclusively in the hands of the old set of fishermen there can be no improvement. Companies ought to be formed, and proper arrangements made to supply every point reached by railroad with the fine fish of our Gulf and bays. Let us have a little enterprise in this as in other things.

The Columbia (Ga.) Sun, of a recent date, states that it has received information from private letters that Jackson county, Florida, has been placed under martial law. It is probable that the writers of these letters are laboring under misapprehension. The Marianna Courier says nothing of the existence of martial law in that section. The arrests of Dr. A. S. Tennille and Col. J. P. Coker by the Deputy United States Marshal were made under pretty much the same circumstances as those of the citizens of North Georgia, who have been dragged from their homes recently. It seems to be an every-day occurrence, however, for the subordinate officials of the Government to inaugurate martial law without the usual formalities.

The Pensacola (Fla.) Commercial says: "Grand Duke Alexis will no doubt use this port, when ready to embark from the United States. Inquiry has been made by the Vice Consul of Russia, residing in Mobile, of one of our merchants, as to the facilities of this port, and the reply is quite favorable. The question as to whether sufficient water is on the bar, good pilots, coal and provisions for a fleet of men-of-war of heavy draft, is answered in the affirmative; and we see no reason why this the only port in the gulf, where vessels drawing twenty-two feet can enter, should not claim the honor of having the Grand Duke's fleet to rendezvous here. We have no intimation of when this great event is to take place, but we hope to be advised very soon."

The Americus (Ga.) Republican has the following: "On Tuesday night last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a negro man named Richard Hill, entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. J. H. Black, and inflicted severe wounds on his arm, while in bed. Mr. Black, hearing some one walking about the room, stretched forth his hand to feel if any one was in reach. As he did so he received the wounds. The negro then made his escape. Mr. Black got out of bed and followed him to the door, where he saw him distinctly as he moved off. The negro was arrested in the morning and taken before Justice Wm. Coker, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The evidence being sufficient to convict, he was committed to jail to await his trial."

Minister CURTIN writes to a friend, "I am separated from the combinations, antagonisms, heart-burnings and disappointments of political life, and am contented with my place of residence in Europe." We are, therefore, to infer that the position of representative of the United States to the court of St. Petersburg will not soon be made vacant.

The New York Herald terms the great storm of last Friday, which had such disastrous effects in the West and in this vicinity, an anti-cyclone, whose coming is not marked by the usual prognostications. In storms of this nature the quicksilver in the barometer does not fall, but their approach is characterized by an area of high barometer, in which the winds for many hundreds of miles rotate around the central wave of atmosphere in the direction of the hands of a watch, from left to right—just the contrary being the case with ordinary gales. These anti-cyclones are commonly followed by long-continued stormy weather.

Arrangements have been made in Yale College for extending and amplifying the post graduate course, which will fill a long-felt need, and do much toward placing the college at the very head of American educational institutions. The studies in this additional course are such that a student is more thoroughly prepared than in perhaps any other college for adopting branches of public life. Attention is particularly paid to instruction in history and its teachings, political economy and English literature, and lectures are given through a course of three years by gentlemen who have made themselves most famous authors and students in this country by the cultivation of these branches. The whole course of seven years may vie with that of any university of the world in affording a thorough and practical education to our American youth.

The experience of England in governmental assumption of the telegraph has been quoted by advocates of the system in this country as the best argument for its adoption in the United States. That it works for the best advantage of the British people, however, a recent instance does not conclusively prove. The intelligence of the recent strike of the telegraphic operators at Manchester was dispatched the London News, but was intercepted and suppressed by the post-office department on the plea that its publication might induce the spread of the strike. The exact right of the government to thus exercise an espionage over matter for the press is not clearly established, but it illustrates the advantage to, as well as the power of, the Government to control the entire telegraphic news of the country. Let the system be adopted here and the Administration may be trusted to so manipulate the wires that nothing prejudicial to its interests will be published in the press dispatches. On the other hand, a favorable, though not strictly accurate, piece of intelligence could be very easily manufactured at headquarters and flashed to every journal of the country. The people will perceive the object of the movement.

Balancing the Books.

At the close of the year it is customary for leading newspapers in all parts of the country to devote a large amount of space to exhibits of general material interests. They show the losses by fires, the increased tonnage of vessels, the freights carried by rail or river, the amount of different branches of business and other facts that indicate the advancement or retrogression of their respective localities. Such comprehensive statements of material progress and condition are interesting and useful, but after all material influences are not so important in the furtherance of the worldly welfare of society as some that are immaterial and intangible.

The wise man said well, "The merchandise of wisdom is better than the merchandise of silver," and he who rightly appreciates moral and mental forces sees that without them material prosperity is baneful to individuals, and can only hasten social disorganization. Intelligence, efficiency and morality promote the success of individuals in money-getting, and as the character of a community is made up of the characters of its individual members, so the prosperity of a community is largely due to the amount of its intelligence, efficiency and morality. Churches and schools are thus important agencies in advancing the material prosperity of society. Just so far as any members of a community are ignorant or immoral is the productive capacity of such community lessened. The education of all children, both black and white, is thus the duty and interest of society. That duty and interest are not, however, restricted to giving the elements of knowledge to children. It involves the encouragement of skilled labor, which is more productive than that which is unskilled. In this sense every man is his brother's keeper, and society is vitally interested in trying to make all its members moral and intelligent. There was one county in Ohio that last year had not a single crime brought before its courts. In it the cost of criminal prosecutions, the expense of courts, and officers, and trials would contrast strangely with those of other communities where there was less general intelligence and less general morality.

The saving in that way would add considerably to the prosperity of that county. There are communities in which crime, which is mainly the result of mental and moral ignorance, not only adds nothing to productive capacity, but is a very heavy tax on the wealth-producing portions. Vice and ignorance are not dead weights only, but are generally actively wasteful and impoverishing. Want of knowledge restricts production by limiting the capacity of workers, and by not directing labor to the most remunerative objects.

In nearly every branch of business there are perhaps ten per cent. who, in general intelligence, are far in advance of others in the same pursuit. What would be the result if all our people were so far improved that, instead of ten per cent. having advanced intelligence, the great majority would occupy the same plane? There would be a wonderful increase of production in every branch of business. There would be many new branches of manufactures started, and these would attract increased trade to our city. No Pittsburgh combination and no closing of river navigation would cause a coal famine while there are nine thousand square miles of land in Kentucky underlaid by coal of fine quality. Give to our people that general intelligence, and they would heartily co-operate in schemes for the general good. They would have an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs. They would put an end to the huckstering monopolies that double the cost of living. They would not only make Louisville the great central city of the United States but make Kentucky one of the first States in the Union. There would not then be a necessity for borrowing immense sums every year to meet the current expenses of our State government. The development of our vast mineral resources, the opening up of every part of the State so that its products could be conveniently taken to market, the increase of agricultural, mineral and manufacturing production, would add so much to the wealth of the State that its revenues would be overflowing. How much of good could be accomplished if even the working people, the honest, well-meaning people of Louisville, could be made to know their best interests. At this time Pennsylvania capitalists, not satisfied with controlling the coal trade of the upper Ohio, are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the coal fields of Kentucky, and anticipate holding them so as to compel Louisville to pay such prices as may be demanded for coal. Would this be successful if our people were so generally intelligent as to appreciate the consequences of subjection to such monopoly? We need, greatly, such agencies as will promote the general intelligence of our producing classes. Our schools only furnish the primary elements of practical knowledge. They do not always do even that in the best manner. Within the last few years reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar are pretty well taught, but certainly there might be great improvements still in the mode of teaching geography, history and the physical sciences, and our school education might be made much more available for the purposes of daily life.

Would it not be pecuniarily profitable to have improvements in our schools, to give better education and in shorter time and at less expense? Then how much we need agencies to promote the education of many who are not school-children. We have no Cooper's Institute giving free instruction to thousands in mathematics, drawing, music and other branches of great value in practical life. We have no mechanics' institute, no inventors' guild, no course of lectures to mechanics. We have a number of excellent business colleges, but these have not yet got beyond double entry book-keeping, arithmetical calculations, the routine of trade transactions and the elementary principles that govern commercial law. We need a college that will actually fit a young man for becoming a merchant. All that is now attempted is to make him a book-keeper. There is not a commercial college in the country that attempts to qualify a person for dealing in particular articles—that learns him the kinds and qualities of goods, the place of their production, their modes of manufacture, their primary cost, the cost of their importation, the adulterations and frauds in them; in short, nothing that has to be learned before the business of a merchant is known. The newspaper press now does much to promote the material welfare of society by advancing the knowledge and practical efficiency of its members. We need other agencies. When we get them we will learn that natural advantages, the control of great channels of travel and transportation, immense available water-power, cheap raw materials and cheap living are not more important to our city's growth and prosperity than is the advancement of our traders and manufacturers in knowledge, the promotion of good morals, the improvement of schools, the increase of the influence of churches.

Louisville to the Front.

The following was written and published in the Louisville papers nearly twenty years ago:

> The people of Louisville can not fail to be interested in anything that relates to the rise, progress and future of their city. Although it has made no very sudden and unsteady jumps, its advance has been so sure and safe that its future is based on a firm foundation, as nearly all the wealth now in it has been accumulated here. Cities, like individuals who grow rich gradually, are very sure to take good care of their wealth. Let us look at the following:
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | 1800, population | | 600 |
> | 1810, | " | 1,300 |
> | 1820, | " | 4,000 |
> | 1830, | " | 10,090 |
> | 1840, | " | 21,000 |
> | 1850, | " | 42,317 |
> | 1852, | " | 51,726 |
>
> This brings us to a period within the memory of many. It will be seen that the statistics do not show as rapid an increase in the early part of the century as they do during the two decades subsequent to 1850. This sudden start was owing to her action in reference to lines of railroad, and other facilities of communication with distant points—as well as to the fact that new energy had been infused into her commercial circle, and more vigorous efforts consequently made to afford to the place that reputation as a commercial mart which she has long deserved.

Now, what has been the proof of Louisville's progress to the prominence of a commercial mart? The city now has a population as large, and as many active, energetic merchants as any west of the Alleghenies. She can now, by increased efforts, make it the actual and active center of trade. Her tobacco market is not equaled by any other city. Her pork-houses are numerous, and are under the control of men who understand how to manage them. She wants more cotton from the South, which will, if we can urge our Southern friends to ship to us, induce the capitalist to invest in making the low-priced cotton fabrics which we now pay freight on from the East.

Our city must become a Lowell in time, and we want a few LAWRENCES to make her such. The price of labor seems to be the difficulty, and that is fast being overcome by the increase of population. In many other agricultural products this point presents advantages superior to any Western city. Only extend the railroad to the sea-board of our *Southern States* and it gives us such facilities of communication with Europe as will increase our trade one hundred per cent. in a few years. We must also increase the facilities of communication to the bordering Northern State by building bridges, which will do more in a short time to draw to us an increase of population.

We hope we have men of such energy and enterprise in our city, that can not let the tide of business ebb before many improvements are effected—which will accomplish more benefit than seems possible. But let one be carried forward and many others will follow it immediately. Build two more bridges and many manufactories will spring up and give us a power unequaled for furnishing to the South and West all the supplies they require, and who can tell to what extent that demand will go? With all the iron works she now has she can add double the number to her foundries and work-shops. We will as certainly have coal cheap as that the river and railroads run.

Only give us coal and water-power and Louisville can progress as rapidly as her best friends desire. But we must have other things combined with manufactures; that is, the facilities of transportation of our products. We must have bridges and railroads, and then the road to prosperity is fairly opened. Keep our best men wide awake on this subject and time will prove the prediction that Louisville will be the most prosperous city in the West, and excel in population and manufactories. Give our architects material for buildings superior to brick or stone. Let them put up a few ornamental houses of artificial stone as an experiment. Let live business men of progressive ideas wake up and get to work, and the era of advancement will be inaugurated.

The Ups and Downs of a Life.

A curious story comes from one of the interior towns of New York, which may result in more interesting developments still. The *dramatis personæ* are Major GEORGE FREDERICK VON BECK, a scion of one of Germany's noblest families, Mrs. GEORGE FREDERICK VON BECK the first and Mrs. GEORGE FREDERICK VON BECK the second, besides the numerous offspring of the Mesdames VON BECK with claims to a common paternity. It appears that the gallant VON BECK came to this country about the year 1830, having, perhaps, left his country for his country's good, since his after career in this land of refuge did not bespeak the most delicate moral perception in his nobly-descended bosom. He graduated at one of the German universities, and was appointed one of the three commissioners to determine the boundary lines between France and his native country. So well did he perform this task that the King of Bavaria showered honors and favors upon him. Afterward he fought in the Spanish army in the war between Spain and France, serving upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Being wounded in an engagement he returned to Germany, where he married the fraulein MARIE ANNE DE RUYTER, daughter of the wealthy burgher of that name. He was shortly afterward made Mayor of the city of Salzburg, holding that position until, in an unfortunate hour, he joined his fortunes with one of the popular uprisings in Germany, and on its suppression was compelled to fly the country. In the haste and confusion of his departure he was compelled to leave his wife and interesting family behind him—a proceeding which after events would warrant the impression was not wholly unpremeditated. He landed in New York penniless and friendless; with his expatriation his property had been confiscated, and it is said that for months he tramped the streets of Gotham, the sweet strains of a barrel organ his only solace, and a gentle monkey his solitary friend—the two together providing him a precarious subsistence. But a rift appeared in the darksome cloud of his future. It suddenly occurred to him one day that his talent for engineering had received substantial recognition in the old world, and that there were nobler opportunities for a descendant of a noble German family and a man of genius beside, in this new world, than the cultivation of mechanical music, which, though more nearly approaching the esthetic than engineering, is not so remunerative, and is apt to prove monotonous. Acting promptly on the thought, he obtained a situation on one of the vessels which sailed the waters of the Delaware and Hudson canal. For two or three years his promotion was not rapid, but one day a large break occurred in the banks of the canal, and the tide which bears men to fame and fortune—when taken at its flood had borne VON BECK's boat near the scene. The superintendent was also, fortunately, by, and was preparing slowly to measure the dimensions of the break, prior to ordering its repair. The ambitious VON BECK was equal to the emergency. Stepping up, he quickly made a calculation, on scientific principles, and informed the astonished superintendent of the extent of the break before that functionary had gotten his measuring tape well in hand. This was too valuable a man to have running on a boat, and VON BECK was immediately advanced to a responsible position. His fortune, from this moment, was assured, and, although some people might find fault with several acts of his life, he died a few months ago one of the most influential, respected and wealthy citizens of the flourishing town of Rondout, Ulster county, New York. Promoted from one position to another in the Canal Company he finally severed his connection with it on the discovery of some inexplicable inaccuracies in his accounts. He had achieved a large fortune in the meanwhile, however, which he afterward largely increased by successful speculation. In all of these years he had maintained a profound silence regarding the old-country marriage, and it appears had left his wife and progeny in unpleasant ignorance of his whereabouts or great good fortune. Not only did he so conduct himself as to the old-time connection, but set about forming a new one. He married a Miss JANE DEMING, of Eddyville, New York, and, still decorously taciturn of his former matrimonial venture, settled down to a comfortable and happy old age. But possible complications troubled him, and being wealthy and influential, he found no difficulty in inducing the State Legislature to pass an act legalizing his second marriage, and making his children by it legitimate. This, it is to be supposed, he concealed from Madame VON BECK the second; but hearing that his first wife was dead he sent to Germany for his deserted offspring and installed them in his family as servants. All was at last right, and, having provided against a possible assault upon his respectability with the act so complacently granted, and salving his conscience with the wages weekly paid to his unacknowledged children, his future had naught to darken its prospect. But better laid plans have oft gone aglee, and the favored VON BECK had left a flaw in his, though never so well matured and carefully prepared as it was. MARIE ANNE VON BECK was not dead, and demonstrated that fact quite conclusively by making her appearance at Rondout one pleasant morning in the spring of '69. The strangest part of the story was that the inconsistent VON BECK incontinently left the wife of the present and took unto his bosom the wife of the past, transferring his affections to her children, whom he immediately lifted from their menial positions. The wealth of the now declared bigamous VON BECK was his security against criminal prosecution, but the abandoned wife and children commenced legal proceedings to recover a part of the property which the law had declared their due. The deserted wife did not long survive the discovery of her husband's infamy—as unprejudiced persons would term it—but died in a month afterward. The ever-complaisant law now decided that the legislative act was unconstitutional, and the innocent wife and children of the second part were entitled to nothing but poverty and misery. VON BECK lived with the first wife in Rondout until his death from an apoplectic fit last spring. The widow from Germany, oblivious of the claims of her of America, has commenced suit against all parties who purchased real estate of her husband during his life for the recovery of dower. In the meantime it is not told what has become of the children of the doubly-widowed wife, who are the only sufferers in this romantic story. Deserted by him who should have secured their comfortable maintenance, there are people who would suppose the law might with propriety espouse their cause.

☞ A Cincinnati paper, evidently the Commercial, likens TENNYSON's Ledger poem to the writings of Mrs. HEMANS. As Mr. BONNER paid TENNYSON five dollars for the production, it may even be said to possess the characteristic of V-HEMANS.

☞ Some of the papers have it that the person who was drunk at the Arlington House the other night was a relative of GRANT's. That is a very good story, but, really, it is spoiled in the relation.

☞ Cincinnati rids herself of her vagrant poor by shipping them to Louisville. It's a wonder that the very shingles on her soup-house in Chicago don't wither at her hypocrisy.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Don't hawk, hawk, spit, spit, blow, blow, and disgust everybody with your catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor and arrest the discharge.

The Secret of Captivation.

Features of Grecian mould, a well-turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions" and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features can not be changed, but complexions can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

Foreign and Domestic

cigars, tobacco and pipes. Merchants in this line of trade are invited to the bankrupt sale of M. Leopold, Thursday, December 28, at his late place of business, Sixth, between Market and Main.

Newman's Glycerined Camphor Ice,

for sore and chapped hands, face and lips, and roughness of the skin, &c. Druggist, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ Economy is wealth. Buy where you can buy the cheapest and get the best. Remember the assignee sale of cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, Dec. 28, 1871. S. S. Meddis.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

☞ Pipes in endless variety, from the handsome meerschaum down to the common clay pipe, at auction December 28th, 1871. S. S. Meddis.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Economy.

Owing to the hard times, all should reduce their expenses. Why pay extravagant retail prices for that which you can save two or three hundred per cent. by buying at the great bankrupt sale of M. Leopold, Thursday, December 28th, Sixth, between Main and Market. Choicest lot of cigars and tobacco in the city—buy at your own price.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying, preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

☞ The effect from which upper Blue Lick water obtains its highest and most valuable character, is its alterative power, or that peculiar action by which it effects salutary changes in the blood, in the various secretions and upon the various tissues of the body. For family use it is now supplied in bottles carefully filled at the spring. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., de22 d6 Wholesale Agents.

Pleasure

to be had, by consumers attending and purchasing at the great sale of cigars, tobacco, pipes, &c. Now is the time to take advantage of the low prices at which these goods will be sold. Thursday, December 28, at M. Leopold's late place of business, Sixth, between Main and Market streets. S. S. Meddis.

☞ Newman's Sirup Hoarhound and Elecampane is an effectual and harmless remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—at the Family Drug Store, Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston** is the greatest face beautifier.

☞ Remember the large bankrupt auction-sale Thursday at 10 A. M., at 69 Sixth street, of cigars, tobacco, cigar-leaf and smokers' articles. de27 d2 HARRY WEISSINGER, Assignee.

Bouquet of Paradise!

An exquisite Perfume. Sold wholesale and retail by BENJ. F. ALFORD, Apothecary, de10 Su&We8* Seventh and Market streets.

Just Received

A large and varied assortment of goods suitable for Holiday presents. Order Cases, Perfume Boxes, Handsome Cut Glass, and Gilt Bottles, Travelling Cases, Alexander Perfumers, Plaid goods in great variety. Genuine Lubin extracts, soaps and toilet powder, elegant plate glass hand mirrors, ivory toilet sets, shell dressing combs, fine pocket cutlery. The largest and choicest selection of fancy goods offered in this market, all of which are offered at the very lowest prices at Newman's Family Drug Store, corner Fifth and Walnut streets. de17dtf.

☞ Remember the Assignee's sale, at M. Leopold's, Sixth street, between Main and Market, of Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Dec. 28th. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

☞ Newman's Bronchial Tablets—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

We are glad to learn that Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, owing to its extraordinary merit, is meeting with the success it so eminently deserves. As a general alterative and blood-purifyer it has no equal. It can be obtained at the drug-stores. nov26 dtf

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

☞ Newman's Chlorate Potash Lozenges—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

MARRIED.

GREENLEY—BRUCE—On the evening of the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Weaver, Mr. T. C. GREENLEY to Miss MARIE G. BRUCE, all of this city.

DIED.

HELM—On the 26th inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. James T. Helm of this city, Maj. FRANCIS T. HELM, of Newport, Ky., in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services in St. Paul's Church, Newport, on Thursday morning.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

MARTIN—On the 26th of December, ERMINNIE KELLER MARTIN, daughter of William D. and Ada B. Martin, aged 7 months and 26 days. Asleep in Jesus.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock, from 134 Laurel street, between Hancock and Clay.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The Grand Consistory of Kentucky will meet this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. By order
J. W. COOK, 33° Gr. Comd'r.
J. ALLEN PORTER, 32° Gr. Reg.

Masonic Notice.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, A. Y. M., will meet in annual communication this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, at Excelsior Hall, corner of First and Market streets, for election of officers.
HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
ED. WINKLER, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Robinson Lodge, No. 266, A. Y. M., will meet in annual communication this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers. A full attendance is desired.
J. C. ROBINSON, W. M.
THOS. H. HARRISON, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Called meeting of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., in their hall, Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, at 7 o'clock. Election of officers.
R. E. MILES, W. M.
GEO. W. ERNEST, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., will meet this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for annual election of officers. By order of W. H. MEFFERT, W. M.
J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

The annual meeting of Compass Lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. A full attendance of the members is desired. By order of the Lodge.
H. M. LITTELL, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Annual communication of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers. By order of the lodge.
W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Called meeting of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, F. & A. M., will be held in the Chapter room, at Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, at 7 o'clock, for election of officers. By order of W. M.
J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers, at the consistory rooms, Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Falls City Lodge, No. 376, F. A. M., will meet in annual communication, for the election of officers, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the consistory rooms, Masonic Temple. J. H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAM'L CASSEDAY, JR., Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Regular annual meeting of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M. to be held in Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 27th, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers. By order of the Lodge.
Attest: JAMES McBURNIE, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Annual meeting of St. George Lodge, No. 239, A. Y. M., for the election of officers, this (Wednesday) evening, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of the Lodge.
CHARLES PLOHN, Sec.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, December 26, 1871.

THE interest coupons on all the bonds of this company maturing January 1st, 1872, will be paid on and after their maturity either at the Bank of Louisville, this city; banking house of D. A. Sayre & Co., Lexington, Ky.; or Bank of America, New York city. The semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the preferred joint stock of this company will be paid on and after January 5th, 1872, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the company.
N. GREEN, Pres't.
R. H. COURTNEY, Sec. and Treas. de27 dtJa5

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 26, 1871.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-house on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve during the ensuing year. de26 dtf J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, December 22, 1871.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, January 1, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
de23 dtd GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Hiawatha Gold and Silver Mining Company of Louisville, Ky., will be held at the office of the company, No. 104 Third street, on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, at 2 P. M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. A full and prompt attendance is requested. de23 d10 D. L. IRWIN, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE coupons due 1st January next of the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be paid, on presentation, at my office, on and after this date.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.
December 23, 1871. de23 d6

FORTUNE TELLERS.

MADAM STARCK,

Astrologist and Fortune-Teller,

HAS arrived from the South, and can be consulted in relation to losses, love affections, and matters of all kinds; No. 177 Tenth street, between Walnut and Madison. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.
de27 eod6*

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them, should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen—for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are, and how to get them. Also, all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.
au12 We&Sutf

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

English & French Boarding & Day School.

THE forty-first half-yearly term will begin on Monday, Jan. 22, 1872. Board and tuition, the half-year, $225. Address the Principal,
Mrs. W. B. NOLD,
de23 SaM&W13 No. 6 Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution GRATIS throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the western hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian, and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. de25 eod3&w1

FACING THE BAYONET.

When soldiers face the bayonet they take the chance of life or death; but when private citizens, deceived by the pretenses of unscrupulous dealers, apply poisons to their heads to change the color of their hair, they have no idea of the terrible risks they run. The first analytical chemists have indorsed one hair dye as "free from everything deleterious to health," viz:

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye.

Let the wise and prudent stick to that. It imparts shades of color that are perfectly life-like, and is in all respects the very best.

REMEMBER THE SWORD

is not more dangerous than the lead compounds in the market, and that the Excelsior Dye contains no lead. As a dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

de25 deod&eowlm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect HAIR DYE. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York.
oc7 deod&weowly

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
se25 eod6m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Edward H. Fowler, by Guardian, &c., against Edward M. Fowler & John Brown—In Chancery, No. 22,673.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot, situated on the south side of Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, having a front on Jefferson street of 20 feet 3 inches and back of that width 104 feet, being the same lot conveyed to said Brown by the Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, acting for Charlotte Adams and others, to John Brown, and recorded in Chancery Court Clerk's office, in book 5, page 452.

Also 35 feet of ground in West Louisville, fronting 35 feet on Front street and extending back same width to Second street, being the centerpost of block No. 35, and the same conveyed by W. P. Boone and wife to said Brown by deed dated Nov. 10, 1851, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court, in book No. 81, page 391.

Also a lot of land beginning at a point on the north line of Green street, 189 feet 9 inches east of Seventh cross street, thence eastwardly with the north line of said street 20 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly in a parallel with Seventh street 105 feet, thence at right angles westwardly 20 feet 3 inches, and thence at right angles to the beginning, being the same conveyed by Alexander Maxwell by deed of 21st of November, 1865, to John Brown. See deed book 124, page 515.

Also the lot on the south side of Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, which the said Brown occupies as the lessee of E. P. Humphrey and wife by lease of date of 12th day of April, 1856, and recorded in Clerk's office of Jefferson County, in book No. 95, page 241.

Also all the furniture of every kind and all of the supplies of every kind in the house on first-named lot used as tavern by said Brown.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Planters' National Bank against W. F. Duerson & others. In Chancery, No. 21,530.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land, about two miles from the city of Louisville, on the Shelbyville and Louisville Branch Turnpike, being lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, on plat of J. A. Moore's place, recorded as part of deed from said Moore to Robert Russell, beginning at a point in the center of a 40-foot avenue, which point is the southwest corner of lot No. 1, conveyed to Robert Russell; thence N 52 deg. 55 min. E 23.7 poles with the line of said lot to Joyce's line; thence along said Jager's line S 36¾ E 16 poles to the center of the Shelbyville Branch Turnpike; thence along the line of said turnpike westwardly 24.9 poles to a point the center of said 40-foot avenue; thence along the center of said avenue northwardly 99 poles to the beginning, containing 15 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John Chaffee, &c., against J. H. Bowman, &c. In Chancery, No. 22,580.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, being lot No. 25, in block No. 41, in Jacob's enlargement of the city of Louisville, having a front of 35 feet on the north side of Jacob street, between First and Brook streets, and running back same width 200 feet to an alley.

Terms of sale—Thirty-five hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, with interest from the 9th day of January, 1871, until paid, and the costs of sale cash in hand. The remainder to be due on the 9th day of January, 1872.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Randall & Tyler against Viola Allen, and S. C. Mitchell & Co. against the same. In Chancery, Nos. 21,920, 22,980.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, in that part of the city of Louisville known as Portland, beginning on the south side of Portland avenue at the corner of five-acre lots Nos. 20 and 21; thence westwardly with said avenue 150 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 620 feet to a street called Bank street; thence at right angles eastwardly 150 feet to the line of said five-acre lots Nos. 20 and 21, and with said common line northwardly 620 feet to the beginning, being the east 150 feet of said lot No. 21.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary L. Tyler, Trustee, against J. S. Augustus, &c. In Chancery, No. 21,751.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the north side of Broadway, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point 250 feet east of Preston street, thence east along the north side of Broadway 25 feet, thence northwardly with the line of Mrs. Holman 120 feet to a 20-foot alley, thence westwardly with the south line of said alley 25 feet, thence southwardly to the beginning. Said sale to be made subject to a note held by plaintiff for the sum of $2,000, with interest from Nov. 15, 1869.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

Marshal's Sale.

T. P. Satterwhite against William Kœhler. In Chancery, No. 24,612.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1872,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A leasehold and the improvements thereon. Said leasehold premises is thus described: A lot, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, fronting 25 feet on Jefferson street and extending back same width 204 feet to an alley, being part of one-half acre lot No. 121, being the lease by T. P. Satterwhite to Wm. Kœhler for 20 years by lease dated May 22, 1865.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de27 d5

SILVERWARE---MUSIC BOXES.

Solid Silver Tea Sets.

JUST received at WM. KENDRICK'S,
de22 d1w 114 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Music-Boxes, from 6 to 12 Airs.

JUST received at WM. KENDRICK'S,
de22 d1w 114 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Harris, Talmage & Given is dissolved by mutual consent, said dissolution to date with and from December the 21st, 1871. W. F. Harris will continue the business, and is alone authorized to make all settlements due by and to the firm of Harris, Talmage and Given.
W. F. HARRIS,
C. M. TALMAGE,
J. A. GIVEN.
December 23, 1871. de24 dtf

BLACK LEAD.

GERMAN BLACK LEAD

IN port and to arrive, 800 casks Double Hammer Amalia brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth street, New York. de25 dlm

INSURANCE.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

N. W. corner of Main and Bullitt sts.
Entrance on Bullitt street.

Home Insurance Co. of N. Y.
Assets over $3,000,000.

North British and Mercantile of London.
Assets over $14,000,000 Gold.

Citizens' - - - of New York.
Assets over $700,000.

Springfield F. & M., of Mass.
Assets over $750,000.

After Paying All Chicago Losses!

☞ Good risks of all kinds insured at current rates.

☞ Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,
oc24 eod3m Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

AS my wife, Elizabeth Wisert, has acted imprudently, I will not be responsible for or pay any debt she may contract or make from this date.
Dec. 24, 1871—de27 d3* CHARLES WISERT.

A Fortune for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a portion of my interest in my lately patented invention of a power now known as Folsom's Power, for propelling sewing-machines, mills, looms, lathes, gins, pumps, &c., &c., and which is destined to take the place of all small engines. My power is so simple and low priced as to bring it into general use in every family. I will also sell an interest to same purchaser in my European Patents. I desire, also, to sell an interest in a newly-invented car-coupling, not yet patented, whereby cars can be coupled and uncoupled without the train hand going between the cars. Address
JAMES M. FOLSOM,
No. 18 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.
de13 eod8

Drugs.

500 LBS Carb. Magnesia;
300 lbs Gum Assafoetida;
200 lbs Powdered Aloes;
200 lbs Calomel.
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
se29 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Chemicals and Specialties.

RIGAUD'S French Perfumery;
Grimault's French Preparations;
50 lbs Hydrate Chloral;
50 lbs Carbolic Acid;
Burrough's Fluid Extracts;
Caswell & Hazard's Preparations.
Dental, Surgical, and Dissecting Instruments.
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
se29 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

STOVES.

READ THE LATEST NEWS.

We received the following telegram from New Orleans at the closing of the Louisiana State Fair, Nov. 29th, 1871:

Messrs. BRIDGEFORD & CO.:

We have had awarded to us the premium and gold medal on our American Wood and Columbian Coal Cooking Stoves, defeating, in an open field contest, all the leading Cook Stoves in the United States. Also premium on Marbleized Mantles and patent Grate.

W. D. C. LLOYD.

If you want to have comfort and live long buy one of these Stoves. There is economy always in buying the best. Call and examine for yourselves at

BRIDGEFORD & CO.'S,
de20W&Su2m Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

AUGUSTA CANAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Managers of the said canal at the Engineer's office, No. 5, old postoffice range, McIntosh street, in the city of Augusta, Ga., until 12 o'clock M., the 15th day of January next, for enlarging and improving the said canal to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, water surface, and to a depth of eleven feet. The length of the canal is seven miles.

The line is now ready for inspection. The specifications for the whole work and the plans and drawings of the mechanical structures will be ready for exhibition at the said office by the 15th day of December inst.

Blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, who are requested to fill with prices all the items therein, whether there are or not approximate quantities given in the exhibits at the Engineer's office.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to accept such bids as shall, to them, appear to be for the best interest of the city.

Proposals having unreasonable prices for items not named among the approximate quantities exhibited at the Engineer's office will not be canvassed.

The whole work is to be completed and brought into use within eighteen, and some part of it within six, months from the 1st day of February, 1872.

A guarantee from responsible parties that the bidder will immediately, upon notification of the acceptance of his bid, execute with the Board of Managers a contract for constructing all or some specified part of the work bid for within the time above mentioned, and that he (the bidder) shall furnish satisfactory sureties that he will faithfully perform the same, must accompany each bid.

Monthly estimates of the work performed will be made, and relative prices paid for the same, less 15 per cent.

Address proposals "To the President of the Board of Managers of the Augusta Canal, No. 5, old Postoffice Range, McIntosh street, Augusta, Ga."

By order of the Board of Managers.
C. A. OLMSTEAD, Engineer.
December 9th, 1871. de15 d&FM&W

DRY GOODS.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, 70 and 72 Sixth street, are in receipt of the following Goods, viz:

500 pcs Louisville-manufactured Jeans;	
20 cases Eastern-manufactured	do;
10 cases Park Mills Plaid Linseys;	
5 cases Irvin & Stinson	do;
10 cases White Rock	do.

OSNABURGS.

20 cases assorted plaid Osnaburgs;	
10 bales brown	do.

FLANNELS, &c.

30 bales white Flannels, assorted;		
20 bales red	do	do;
5 bales orange	do	do;
10 bales blue and black mixed Flannels, assorted;		
20 bales twilled red	do,	do;
5 bales	do mixed	do,
5 bales	do blue	do;
1 bale	do orange	do;
10 cases assorted plaid	do;	
5 cases	do do twilled	do;
5 cases French	do	do;

KNITTING YARNS.

1,000 lbs black, white, and colored Yarn;
200 lbs super fancy do.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. ja1 dtf

LACE GOODS.

RICH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

— AT —

OTTO RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth Street.

REAL Point and Point Applique Collars.
Real Point and Point Applique Handkerchiefs.
Real Valenc. Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Real French Embroidered Collars and Cuffs.
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
Also a lot of rich embroidered Table-Covers, which I offer at very low prices. de17

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

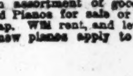
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh

LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

INSURANCE.

CONDITION

OF THE

ANDES

AMAZON

AND

TRIUMPH

INSURANCE

COMPANIES

AS AUDITED

BY THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS:

AUDIT

By New York Insurance Department, H. E. SICKLES, Examiner, December 12, 13, and 14, 1871:

AUDIT OF

ANDES INSURANCE CO.

Chicago Losses Paid up to Dec. 15, 1871	$626,810 41
Other Losses paid from Jan. 1, '71, to Dec. 1, '71	582,951 44
Total	$1,209,761 85

TOTAL ASSETS

Dec. 15, 1871, After Payment of above Losses.

Cash on hand, in bank, and in transit	$ 404,822 58
Bonds, U. S., State, City and County, Market value	390,350 65
Collateral Loans and Accrued Interest	136,500 00
First Mortgage Bonds	462,819 53
Bills Receivable, and 2d and 3d Assessment Notes (1st paid)	389,420 55
Book Accounts, Premiums, and Agency Balances	116,974 15
Railroad Bonds and other Investments	91,215 00
	$1,982,312 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment and all other Liabilities (including Chicago)	$ 398,365 00
Net Assets December 15, 1871	1,583,947 46

Funds separate and distinct from Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

Amazon Insurance Co.,

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital all Paid in Oct. 1, 1871,

$500,000 00.

NO CHICAGO LOSSES

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 Days' Business,

$232,982 55.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank, and in hands of agents	$321,027 30
First mortgages on Ohio property, worth twice the amount loaned	308,696 67
United States Bonds, market value	68,733 12
Accrued Interest, not yet due	10,540 37
Bills receivable (notes taken for Hull premiums)	16,517 75
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, new and permanent office fixtures	7,467 34
Total Assets	$732,982 55

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not paid	None.	
Losses—Fire—In process of adjustment	$ 8,966 19	
Inland and Marine, adjusted and not paid	None.	
Inland and Marine, in process of adjustment	22,993 00	
All other Liabilities, not exceeding	10,000 00	
		41,959 19
Net Assets		$691,023 36

Funds separate and distinct from Andes or Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

TRIUMPH INSURANCE CO

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital, all paid in, Oct. 1, 1871,

$500,000 00.

NO CHICAGO LOSSES.

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 Days' Business

$234,085 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank, and in hands of Agents	$351,204 47
First Mortgages on Ohio property worth twice the amount loaned	293,833 67
United States Bonds, market value	52,366 87
Accrued Interest, not yet due	9,970 52
Bills receivable (notes for Hull premiums)	17,166 00
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, and permanent office fixtures	9,843 47
Total Assets	$734,085 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not paid	None.	
Losses—Fire—In process of adjustment	$15,816 87	
Inland and Marine—Adjusted and not paid	None.	
Inland and Marine—In process of adjustment	10,770 18	
All other liabilities, not exceeding	10,000 00	
		$36,587 00
Net Assets		$697,498 00

Funds separate and distinct from Andes and Amazon Insurance Companies.

Net Assets Andes, Amazon, and Triumph Insurance Cos. Dec. 15, 1871,

$2,972,448 82.

JAS. H. GODMAN, State Auditor of Ohio, has also personally examined the condition of these Companies, devoting almost a week's time to such duty.

GEO. W. SARGENT, Attorney for Massachusetts Insurance Department, has likewise personally examined the condition of these Companies SINCE THE CHICAGO FIRE.

On account of the public distrust of Insurance Companies, arising from the Chicago fire and GROSS CALUMNIES and DETRACTIONS CIRCULATED by a SPIRITED OPPOSITION, the above facts are published.

J. B. BENNETT, Pres't.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary Andes.
B. D. WEST, Secretary Amazon and Triumph.

SLAUGHTER, TYLER & CAMPBELL.

Agents for Andes and Amazon, northwest corner Fourth and Main

JAS. S. LYMAN,

Agent for Triumph, No. 138 West Main street. de24 SuW&Th

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

— AND —

PAREIRA BRAVA.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of **Buchu and Pareira Brava,** the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to the other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and, wherever it has been introduced, none other can be sold. For all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Chronic Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites, &c., it is a certain cure. Those with shattered constitutions, and who long for youthful vigor, in fact, a new existence, will find in this remedy the long-looked-for "fountain of youth." It gives health, life and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After All Other Remedies Had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.

Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours truly, JOHN H. KERR,
Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, KY.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved.

E. H. BENTON.

February 17, 1871.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
W. P. BENEDICT.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents,

my31 eodtf 227 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S

Tonic Sirup

— OR —

IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

TESTIMONY.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

Remarkable Cure

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 25, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Sirup highly spoken of as a certain cure, in a lucky moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—made a complete cure. Though it is now near a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor,
Gratefully yours,
JOHN M. FERGUSON.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure. It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold.

Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au4

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

AND

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

(Dec. 3, 1871.)

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail,	10:30 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	Memphis, N. O., & Mobile Express,	7:55 A. M.
11:45 P. M.	Nashville and Southeastern Ex.,	2:20 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail,	2:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:05 A. M.

The 8:30 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 8:00 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:30 P. M. and 5:55 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:15 P. M. and 6:40 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 8:15 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping-car for Nashville on 11:45 P. M. train will be in depot at 8:30 P. M., for reception of passengers, thus affording a full night's rest.

Bardstown accommodation connects at Samuels' Station with stages to and from Chaplin, Fairfield, and Bloomfield.

☞ For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to sleeping-cars, through connections with railroad and stage lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

de3 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

At corner Fourth and Main, under National Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cin'ti Ex. daily ex. Sunday	8:30 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
St. Louis and Cin. Ex.. daily	3:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.
North Vernon Accommoda'n	7:00 A. M.	7:45 P. M.

The 3:15 P. M. train to St. Louis and 9:45 P. M. train from Cincinnati run daily. no18 dtf

MITCHELL ROUTE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

RAILROAD.

72 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE

— TO —

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,

— AND —

All Points West

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Tickets for sale at company's general ticket office southeast corner Fourth and Main streets, under National Hotel. Also, southwest corner Fourth and Main, and at Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

	Arrives.	Departs.
St. Louis Express	7:15 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Day Express	9:50 A. M.	6:40 P. M.
Night Express	7:00 A. M.	

The 6:40 P. M. departing and the 7:00 A. M. arriving RUN DAILY.

New, elegant reclining-chair cars on 6:40 P. M. to St. Louis daily, returning at 7:00 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above.

Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at hotels or private residences FREE.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Superintendent.
S. K. HOOPER, General Ticket Agent.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Passenger Agent,
Southwest corner Fourth and Main sts.,
ja20 dly Louisville, Kentucky.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	3:30 A. M.	11:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line "	7:50 A. M.	7:50 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex. Saturday	10:40 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	6:00 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Lexington Exp. ex. Sunday	2:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Frankfort Accom'n, ex. Sunday	4:35 P. M.	8:15 A. M.

Sleeping-cars on 10:40 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices: Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping-cars. Through car for Shelbyville leaves at 3:35 P. M.

no12 dtf SAM'L GILL Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

— AND —

Eastern Cities

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

8:30 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Cars on this train from Louisville to New York without change via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle road. Connects for Chicago and Northwest.

3:00 P. M. Express daily. Pullman's Palace Cars to St. Louis and Chicago without change, and from Cambridge City to New York via Pan-Handle without change. Connects at Indianapolis with Bee-Line for Cleveland, Buffalo, and the East.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis without change, and Pullman Palace Cars from Indianapolis to New York without change.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my15 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

ON MARRIAGE.

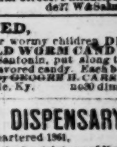
HAPPY relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de27 W&Sa3m

WANTED,

EVERYBODY to give their wormy children DR. J. C. WILLS' WORLD WORM CANDY, composed of Calomel and Santonin, put along the center of a stick of highly-flavored candy. Each box contains six sticks. For sale by GEORGE H. CARY, Wholesale Druggist, Louisville, Ky. no30 dim

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis, in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agents for Dewee's Monthly Regulator Pills—price, $2, warranted to remove all obstructions, sent by mail or express, full directions, &c., on receipt of price and two postage stamps; also, full supply of the best quality of male safes—a sure protection against disease or pregnancy—price, single one, $1; half dozen, $3, or $5 per dozen.

Just Published—A Medical Report,

treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 50 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address

Galen's Head Dispensary,
No. 73 West Jefferson street,
(Between Second and Third)
de21 d3ThSu&We* LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. GATES'

Private Medical Dispensary.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale—price 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M. DR. H. ROSENGARTEN, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

No. 83 Third st., near Market, up stairs.
no19 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. Dr. B. can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.
au17 d&wly

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

Popular Medical Books (166 pages). IMPEDIMENTS to Marriage; their nature, causes, and cure. Late Physiological discoveries in the interesting science of Reproduction. SEXUAL EXHAUSTION, from whatever cause, in middle or old age, and what can be done in such cases. Also pimples on the face, and giving sufficient reasons why people are prematurely infirm. All that the doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Counselor. Sent in sealed envelope for 25 cents by

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

The most successful specialist of the age, who has been longer located in St. Louis than any other Private Disease Physician. Read his works and judge for yourself. de14 d&wly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville 10 years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes 50 cents each; 5 for $1. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

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Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. **Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.**

Describe symptoms in all communications.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	9 A. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Kentucky river	DOVE No. 2	5 P. M.

Departures Yesterday.

C. T. Dumont, Cin. Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river continues to rise slowly, with 4 feet 8 inches in the canal and 2 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The river at all points is rising, and the probabilities are that we will have 4 feet on the falls by the latter part of the week. There will at all events be a sufficient depth of water to admit of the large boats of the Louisville and Henderson and Louisville and Cincinnati packets running regularly, and also to permit the New Orleans packets to start out. The river is now free of ice and navigation resumed. The weather yesterday was cloudy and damp with the mercury at 40 at five P. M. The prospects are good for a snow-storm.

The machinery of the Virginia will be sold at Cairo to-morrow.

Quite a number of boats that have been ice-bound are due at this port.

The Robin left Cannelton last evening with 16,500 bushels of coal for this market.

The St. Marys is loading at Cincinnati for Arkansas river, to leave to-morrow evening.

The Dove No. 2 will be in this morning and leave for Frankfort and Woodford to-day at 5 P. M.

The Minneola, from Cincinnati to Memphis, and Charmer, Cincinnati to Evansville, will pass down to-morrow morning.

The Falls City, Capt. John A. Robinson, is due from Green river to-morrow, and will leave on her return trip Saturday.

The steamer Nick Longworth is due at this port from New Orleans to-morrow. She will leave on her return trip Saturday.

The Gen. Buell and Gen. Lytle are the Cincinnati mail-line packets to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

We are sorry to learn that Capt. Milt Akin, of the Camelia, is lying at his home in this city very sick. He has been confined to his room for the past week.

The C. T. Dumont and Ben Franklin arrived from the mouth of Kentucky river about 8 o'clock Tuesday night and left at the regular advertised hour yesterday.

Capt. B. C. Levi received a telegram from Capt. Ben. Merriles requesting him to advertise the steamer Louisville for New Orleans, to leave the Portland wharf to-morrow.

Captain Jesse Johnson, who recently died in Texas, was an old-time Cumberland river commander, and was in former days on the Jas. Johnson, America and other steamers.

The Capital City is reported aground and in a bad fix at Willard's bar, 100 miles below St. Louis. Her bow and stern are on the bottom, and the channel is cutting out beneath her amidships.

Capt. Pink Varble received a telegram from Horner, Wood & Co., Pittsburgh, yesterday, informing him there were 6 feet in the channel, but the Monongahela falling, and ice running out the Allegheny.

The crew of the LeClaire No. 2 have gone down to bring the LeClaire to this port. She is expected to arrive to-night. She will commence receiving to-morrow for a return trip to Tennessee river, and will leave Saturday.

The Morning Star left for Henderson yesterday evening on time. The Tarascon, Capt. Mathers, will leave this evening at 5 o'clock. From this time forward all the large boats of this line will leave on their regular days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that vessels leaving one inspection district, and going to another for the purpose of being inspected, render themselves liable to the penalty of $500 under section 1st of the act of Congress relating to steamboats, approved February 28, 1871. Steamboat owners, masters, and others interested will find it to their advantage to act accordingly.

The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: The river at this port continues to rise slowly, but there is little prospect for a sufficient stage to allow the large boats to reach this port. The ice gorges between this port and Cairo have all been broken up, and the river is again reported clear. On the bars hence to Cairo the water is very thin, and pilots have to be exceedingly cautious or their boats will certainly be grounded. Our intelligence from below will not warrant us in giving the actual stage in the river from here out to Cairo. We have three different reports, no one of which accords with the others. On the landing yesterday everything was exceedingly quiet. The weather was very pleasant. The streets were a little muddy, but not more so than could be expected. It is probable that business will remain quiet in the river circles for a few days. Indeed we do not expect to have much activity here until after the holidays.

The stockholders of the Mary Houston held a meeting yesterday and unanimously elected Captain Charles Shultz her future commander, in place of Captain L. B. Dunham, deceased. In this we think they acted wisely, as Captain Shultz has been, for a number of years, directly identified with the Louisville and New Orleans trade, either as commander or owner of a boat. We know of no man who has more warm personal friends along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers than Captain Shultz. His reputation as a thorough gentleman and practical steamboatman is equal to that of any man now in command of a steamer on the Southern or Western waters. The Mary Houston, under command of Captain Dunham, deceased, made an enviable reputation as being a boat that the shipping and traveling public could rely upon, and we do not hesitate to say that this well-earned reputation will be sustained under the administration of Capt. Schultz. Messrs Charles and Elliott Miller, her popular clerks, will retain their positions as such. They are both polite and affable gentlemen, and will always be found ready and willing to administer to the wants and comfort of their passengers. We predict a brilliant career for the Mary Houston under her able and accomplished corps of officers.

The Memphis Avalanche of Monday says: "The river fell an inch, and stands three inches above the lowest mark of the season, with the channel above and below in execrable order and with a depth of not more than five and one-half feet. The weather was genial and pleasant yesterday, and ice-floes and gorges will not be able to hold fast long under its influence. We may expect an open river in a day or two, and it is to be hoped that a thaw will bring down plenty of water. Business yesterday was about as scant as it could possibly be imagined. None of the steamers which came in brought anything of consequence for us. The candidates for wharfmaster are as thick as June blackberries about the landing. Billy Adams and Jim Bunce are working like beavers to catch voters, and propose to run the thing in cahoot if either of them is successful. The latest report is that the mackerel leader, Buffalo Jack, is about to come out. Had not the sufficiency of Durff, the former mackerel chieftain, been 'abiviated' some time since, he would, doubtless, be cock of the walk, and would easily clean out the whole concern. News from Arkansas by the Sallie yesterday was unfavorable concerning the sunken steamer Roseville. The sand had commenced washing from beneath her, and she was twisted so it was feared she would break in two. The Phil Allin was along side taking off her cargo. The submarine No. 4 was preparing to leave here last night for the purpose of raising her if possible. The only known ornaments to the (banks) Mississippi river are its beautiful cities and worthless fleet of snagboats. A river pilot reports that every time he passes the snagboats they are choking stumps on the banks, instead of those in the river."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday gives the following additional particulars of the sinking of the America: "Captain James S. Wise received a telegram Sunday, announcing the sinking of the stern-wheel steamer America, opposite Madison, Indiana, by the ice. She belonged to the Nashville Packet Company, James S. Wise, Superintendent, and was valued at $7,000 by the underwriters. She was insured for $5,000, of which $2,500 is in the American Insurance Company, and the rest in the Eureka, both in this city. She had a valuable cargo on board, having loaded here for Memphis last week. She is sunk in a deep place, with the water up to her cabin floor, and she will prove a total loss. The following is a list of the freight on the America: 8 bbls beans, 109 bxs cheese, 7 bbls oil, 35 kegs powder, 82 kegs pigs' feet, 12 doz weatherboards, 28 sks coffee, 12 kegs soda, 7 caddies tobacco, 79 cook stoves, 72 bbls apples, 30 kegs lard, 40 bxs soap, 4 doz brooms, 14 casks earthenware, 2 casks bacon, 43 kegs pitch tar, 8 bbls grit, 100 sks clover seed, 1 carriage, 50 bedsteads, 26 bureaus, 30 bxs starch, 35 kegs beer, 21 doz buckets, 10 nests tubs, 48 bbls whisky, 5 do cider, 10 do varnish, 2 hhds sugar, 38 kegs nails, 24 bbls sugar, 9½ do whisky, 6 kegs whisky, 5 bbls brushes, 20 nests baskets, 40 tcs lard, 100 elbows, 23½ bbls ale, 100 sks malt, 13 doz chairs, 150 bxs can fruit, 1 horse, 3 wagons, 21 coils rope, 25 kitts mackerel, 11 bbls linseed oil, 275 pkgs mdse. The loss on the boat and cargo will amount to $100,000. The America was built in Pittsburgh in 1862 by Captain William Dean, and was commanded by Captain Thomas H. Golding, afterward by Captain Poe, who sold her to Captain John Kyle and others, who put her in the Arkansas river trade last season. Captain Kyle sold the America to the Nashville Packet Company, and she was in charge of Captain E. Pierce when she sunk. The America has always been considered a poor investment. The bulk of her cargo is insured in Cincinnati offices. As the crew were removing it ashore, the loss on freight will not be as great as was at first anticipated."

The Gypsy Spider Dance in Madrid.

Mr. Adee's Types of Castilian Vagrancy," in the January number of Lippincott's Magazine, contains this graphic sketch:

"A strolling band of gypsies have made their way to Madrid from their savory haunts afar among the orange groves and Moorish ruins of Andalusia. They have pitched their tents just outside the Arch of Carlos III., in the vicinity of the bull-shambles, and are now fixed for at least and at most a fortnight. They came to town with one eye to business, the other to thieving. But very picturesque and comely are they here and everywhere, singing and dancing and sitting among rocks. There are men and women—children in plenty, too, but they are left at home, wherever that may be. The men are habited in breeks, shirts, jackets, leggings, sashes and round pork-pie hats, all of brilliant tints; the women in kirtles, waists, gay shawls and showy stockings, with their black, glossy tresses thrown back and decked with a bright ribbon or flower. The men have guitars and bandolins, the women castanets, which they rattle bravely. They are about to tread the mazy measures of the dance in concert. Away starts the music of guitar and castanet. Quick as lightning, the women, brown and beautiful, catch up their skirts between thumb and forefinger, and bound into a waltzing action sideways, without turning. Those of the men who have not instruments, caught by the infection, spring forward and join the women in the same wild movement. Clang go the guitars and bandolins, click the castanets. Swaying, stooping, gracefully keeping time with head and body, twisting, ogling, making at each other, gliding coquettishly out of reach, whirling, dodging, now gently, now fiercely, with here hate, there fondness, and always the delicious rythm of motion and music in it, those wild, handsome people personate all the mad infatuation of passion in its very fruition. It is the terrible Tarantula, the spider-dance, full of subtle poison to the sense.

☞ A California hunter, finding he had taken with him a box of patent pills instead of percussion caps, humanely returned home without availing himself of the lethal opportunity. He says it's only fair to give the poor dumb animals some chance for their lives.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

SCHENCK'S RAVING—FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF A NEW POEM BY E. ALLEN TENNYSON POWE.

"Emma mine!
By the great old pagan Joss!
By my lately cured carbuncle,
By my mother's brother's uncle,
I am thine,
Emma mine!
And I'd sign again, you bet!
Yes, my pet,
I am yet
Thine,
Emma mine!

"Why should Grant be filled with wrath,
Emma mine?
Oh, he'd give full all he hath
To be thine,
Wholly thine,
Emma mine!

"Never fear, Emma mine!
While I'm on this English mission,
I'll be fishin', fishin', fishin',
On this line,
Emma mine,
And in time
I my wealthy limbs shall lave,
Lave in wine,
Emma mine!"

Oh, for shame!
After all this protestation
Schenck felt blue;
Schenck withdrew;
Getting further information,
Schenck withdrew his name.

A SERVANT-GIRL in Maine has sneezed her shoulder out of joint.

LET slip the dogs of war. The Acting Adjutant General of the State of Kansas is Miss Carrie Sain.

THE poem "published by request" seems to be superseding even the "original" article. There seems to be a mania everywhere for disheartening the publishers of country newspapers.

OUR dusky friend Mad Bull, who has long and ably filled the laborious position of Indian chief near Yankton, was baptized on Christmas. This is the first time in his life that Mad has been known to take water.

THE New York Tribune has a correspondent whose name is George Washington Smalley. Mr. Smalley is the only man on record who has achieved greatness and carried about with him the full name of the father of his country.

CAPITAL punishment is disastrous to civilization, but we feel that we could read and gloat over a New York Herald report of the hanging of that "compositor in the office of the Carthage Republican who has compiled 668 legitimate English words from the letters forming the words 'Prince Alexis.'"

WENDELL PHILLIPS' story of the nobleman who, as late as three hundred years ago, "warmed his feet, as the easiest way, in the blood of a peasant, without waiting for artificial fire," has lost something of its glitter by the explanation that the nobleman warmed his feet in the blood of a *cerf*, which is a stag and not an agriculturist.

NEXT to having the hydrophobia itself, a truly American person esteems it his highest privilege to own a dog. The city of Chicago is at present almost in a panic over the dog nuisance. Still another small boy there has been bitten by a rabid cur. The Tribune, a great and able newspaper, says: "The number of dogs bitten within the past three or four days alone is sufficient to spread the horrible disease throughout a whole city of dogs, without including the humans subjected to, at least, extreme pain and anxiety on the subject, and that, too, almost invariably through the folly or negligence of some one else." Remarks by Dr. Harding, of Indianapolis, are now in order.

THE Salem Gazette for May 9, 1800, has the following notice: "Smoking Cigars.—Public notice is once more given to all persons who are in the habit of smoking cigars in the evening that the constables have received positive orders to enter a complaint against any person who shall be found smoking cigars after sundown, as it is contrary to a law of the town, made for the purpose of preventing so dangerous a practice, and every person, without distinction, who shall be found violating the law will be prosecuted on the first complaint entered with the officer of police. [Signed] Nathan Waldo." In the same paper occurs the following obituary notice: "Died in Scotland, J. Anderson a tinker, aged 114 years. After carrying a budget more than a century, his mortal kettle was worn through, and death consigned him to the common crucible to be melted down, refined and cast into a more worthy vessel by the Great Founder."

THE following is Tennyson's New York Ledger poem. He explains that the poem is supposed to be written or spoken by a liberal Englishman at the time of England's recognition of American Independence:

O Thou, that sendest out the man
To rule by land and sea,
Strong mother of a Lion-line,
Be proud of those strong sons of thine
Who wrench'd their rights from thee!
What wonder, if in noble heat
Those men thine arms withstood,
Retaught the lesson thou hadst taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought—
Who sprang from English blood!

But Thou rejoice with liberal joy,
Lift up thy rocky face,
And shatter, when the storms are black,
In many a streaming torrent back,
The seas that shock thy base!

Whatever harmonies of law
The growing world assume,
Thy work is thine—The single note
From that deep chord which Hampden smote
Will vibrate to the doom.

FOREIGNERS.

The King of Bavaria has now suppressed nearly all the Bavarian legations.

The births in Paris between June and October, 1870, were about double what they were between June and October, 1871.

The prospectus is issued of the London Central Railway Company, which will connect the northern and southern stations—Easton Square with Charing Cross—a great desideratum.

During the past five years, extraordinary efforts have been made to reduce the amount of pauperism in England, and the last Poor-law returns show a gratifying decrease throughout the country.

The treasonable offenses in Ireland in 1871 were thirty-seven, as against forty-seven in 1870. They were not of a serious character, and since 1866 there has been a great decrease in this class of crime.

In future no white horses are to be employed in the French army. They were found to be such excellent guides to the Prussians there to direct their fire. A blow to French Wouvermens.

Bishop Dupanloup has been engaged in a war of words with Gambetta, anent the latter's speech on education. The Bishop informs him that even his own party dubbed his tenure of office a "dictatorship of incapacity."

If it be true, as reported, that the Queen of the Belgians is *enceinte*, there will be very eager expectation at Brussels. It will be remembered that the lamented death of the young Crown Prince, in 1868, left the King without a son, and the Count de Flandres, his brother, has daughters only.

There has been a postal conference at Melbourne of representatives of all the Australian colonies, which has resulted in a resolution to establish two routes of mail service, one by San Francisco, and another Suez canal-ward. This is subject to the consent of England to bear half the expense.

There was quite a scene when Count Beust left Vienna lately to enter upon his Embassadorial duties at London. The station was crowded with distinguished persons, including Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith), the novelist's only son, who is in the Legation there, and the Ex-Chancellor's carriage was a mass of bouquets.

Oysters have become of late so entirely beyond the means of men in moderate circumstances in France, that snails have become a common substitute, and it is reckoned that from 50,000 to 70,000 are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents (American) a dozen. We do not hear of their having yet come to this in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

It is now stated that Prince Metternich has asked to be relieved of his Embassadorial duties in Paris, and will probably be replaced by Count Appongi. The Princess was a great social leader under the Second Empire, and on very intimate terms at the Tuileries, and this intimacy of the Embassador and his wife with the ex-Imperial family is said to have produced an uncomfortableness in the altered state of affairs which makes them desire to leave Paris.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who receives $150,000 a year from the British Government, and prefers leaving it to look after his Indian dominions while he enjoys himself in England, is a great sportsman, and the Prince of Wales was to have gone to shoot with him at the time his illness came on. The Maharajah is about thirty-two years old; he is a very decided member of the Evangelical school, and lives a most irreproachable life. He resides almost always at his country-seat in Norfolk, where about 12,000 head of game, exclusive of rabbits, are annually shot.

☞ Two farmers living near Galesburg got to bantering about whether a span of horses belonging to one could pull more than a span of mules belonging to the other. It was decided to try it in the middle of the main street of the village. The mules were hitched to the end of a long, stout chain, and the horses at the other end. At the words "get up," quick sprang each span, both sharp shod, gaining and losing by fits and starts, the horses finally pulling the mules after them. At another trial, the mules went off with their load. This was followed by a long, cheering shout from the crowd. But after various trials, it was decided that the horses were the stronger, for in the last trial they pulled the mules after them, turning them about in their harness, amidst the great applause of the by-standers.

☞ York, England, is to have the largest railway-station in that kingdom, its cost being $1,000,000.

THE FRIENDS OF GRANT.

Lively Sketches of the Bulwarks of the Administration, by George Alfred Townsend.

Who Lead the Republican Party.

[G. A. Townsend's Washington Letter in the Chicago Tribune.]

The present Federal Administration, with all its affectation of reforming the civil service, has arrived at a place where it must retire into the bosom of party government, and rest its head on the shoulders of corruption.

THE MATTER.

The matter is truth—very meaty matter to an administration, led around by the nose, blindfolded, in the maze of such affairs as Tom Murphy, Zach. Chandler, Brother Harlan and the Black Crook contrive out of public business. The object is to see why taxes—cash paid by private people to the State, in the form of import and excise duties, and which to pay is not pleasant at the best, but irritating when intercepted somewhere between the taxpayer and the Treasury—why said taxes are stolen by Hodge, Norton, Bailey, Chandler and a dozen others; and also, why, under the pretense of Government, Leet, Stocking, Horace Porter, *et al.*, extort money from importers and people; and why smuggling is an officeholder's perquisite; and why the Treasurer of the United States cannot see robbery at his elbow, etc.

To inquire into these things is pronounced, by the colossal parasite from Indiana, an attack upon the administration. As another old woman once expressed it, "all this is highly reprehensitive and unwrong!"

HISTORY OF THE DISCUSSION.

When Congress met and began to lay out its business, Senator Trumbull proposed a joint committee of retrenchment; that is, a committee partly of the House and partly of the Senate, to sit together and represent both the popular and the permanent branch of the Legislature. The making of this committee was wholly within the control of the Republican party, as in the Senate the majority prepares the committee in caucus, and in the House the Republican Speaker selects them. Such committees are annually made, and no persons in the Legislature have been so ardent to make them on every conceivable party occasion as men like Morton, whose last achievement of this sort, the Kuklux Committee was designed to prolong disunion, procure martial law, and insure the Southern States for his candidate.

The purpose of the committee proposed by Senator Trumbull was very different; it was to look into the many recent flagrant corruptions and defalcations in public office, and ascertain if they did not spring from the perverted nature of public appointments in general, as influenced by merely partisan considerations. It was to be an inquiry, based upon current defalcations and excesses, into the nature of our civil service; and was, therefore, a broad and statesmanlike proposition, aiming at the root of evil, and not at any one Administration—all being responsible alike for the loose responsibilities of our official life.

It was palpable instantly that this peaceful proposition spread alarm through the Senate, and shook the equanimity of the White House. This government is now handled with no other object than to re-elect the President. That is the current conception of our national life and duty. Thought, enterprise, charity, all must stop to effect this thing. We must accept the dictum that, somewhere in the dusky recesses of the Presidential bosom, reforms are brooding like darkness on the face of the deep, or epic history in the head of Mr. Dick. A Senator must be either one of a pack of bloodhounds, whistled to the feet of the Executive, or, if he utter an independent bark, these super-servicable dogs of favor leap upon him as if he were a stag.

At once the vain and uneasy Conkling, who must cover up the infamies of the New York Custom-house, rose to his feet. The selfish and intriguing Sherman, whose election hangs in the balance between caucus tyranny and administration support, quaked in all his shallow susceptibilities. But why discriminate? Let this letter be devoted to the President's "friends."

THE PRESIDENT'S "FRIENDS."

The President's force is lead by Morton, chiefly assisted by Edmunds, Carpenter, Conkling and Howe, besides the riff-raff of third-rate Senators, who expect when losing their places, to be provided for by the President with executive offices, or who have been given the chief patronage of their several States. Conkling stands in the position of defender of the spoils in the big New York offices, and just now he is engaged in covering up the transactions of Leet and Stocking, who took him into their confidence in order not to be totally without a Senator to speak for them. Stocking, of this firm, is a *protege* of Morton, and owes his position in the General Order business to Morton's friendship and support. Any square investigation into the Custom-house, and the cartage and General Order Business of it, would be disastrous to the persons having it in charge, and hence all the ill-feeling and caucusing over Trumbull's proposition to appoint a joint select Committee on Retrenchment.

As a general rule, it will be found that the President is sustained in each State by one Senator, who is permitted to suggest the nominations for that State's offices. New York is a devoted spot, occupying to the different Administrations about the same relation that Cuba bears to Spain, or Java to Holland—a place to be alternately plundered by adventurers from all parts of the Union.

MORTON RETOUCHED.

Morton is a man of stronger passions than will, and people often mistake his violent temper for that steady, resolute volition which is a much higher quality. Beneath the surface, he is often weak and vacillating, nervous and apprehensive; but he has in him the element of desperation, which may be described as the loftiest power of bluff. He is said to stand well with the ladies at the White House; but he is considerable of a crony and village courtier, and he haunts Grant, sitting around familiarly, expressing opinion, but never in such a way as to affect the President's self-esteem; and he proves his good intentions by making issues for Grant in the Senate, which frequently come to grief, and do the President more harm than good. Above all men in the Senate, Morton is given to prejudice and long fits of resentment. His power consists in an unusually clear head—clear even when agitated by passion; and he has, without the graces of fine diction, considerable power of consecutive statement. The man himself, and his anger and extravagant view of things, are more than half of Morton. Nine men out of ten, to look at him, would say that he was a man of prodigious intellectual strength—judging from his large stature, heavy form, worldly bearing, black eyes and hair, and a defiant sort of expression—rather too highly wrought up not to be somewhat dramatic and unreal. His political cunning, which rises to the borders of acumen, keeps him always with the majority. He has no place in minority parties, and does not mean to stay in them. When Johnson began his contest with Congress, and the Executive patronage was in his hands, Morton, at Richmond, Ind., on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, 1865, delivered a speech in which he opposed negro suffrage and the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He also opposed Mr. Sumner, and favored at least a probation of fifteen or twenty years before the colored people should appear in politics. Morton was a candidate for Secretary of War under Johnson; and his enemies allege that, failing to get the place, he came around in time to the Congressional plan. In 1864 Morton's friends thought he had a chance to slip in between Chase and Lincoln, and get the Republican Presidential nomination. Some effort certainly was made in the Indiana Convention, on the 22d of February, 1864, to keep back an indorsement of Mr. Lincoln's first term; but John Defrees and Col. C. M. Allen, apprehending the tactics of Morton's friends, sprung a resolution upon the convention, and Mr. Lincoln got the vote of the State.

Morton resembles Andrew Johnson more than any person now in Senatorial life. Everybody thought that Johnson had a powerful will until he was tested, when his will proved to be mere ebullition; yet he had ruled the State of Tennessee as imperiously as Morton ruled Indiana, and both came from the Democratic ranks. Johnson and Morton resemble each other in their propensity to argue constitutional questions, supplying the difference between the Hoosier stump and the United States Supreme Court. They both had the name of being strong, logical reasoners and expounders of the Constitution—probably because such efforts were generally made before nondescript and commonplace country audiences. The only measure of polity of which Morton is the author and main abettor is the recent Kuklux bill, and its utility is still in question. In debate, Morton's plan is generally to stand on the majority side of his party, and then attempt to crowd down his opponent with party terrorism, and force him into the position of being disloyal to his party. He has never distinguished himself, however, in debate on equal terms; and, when he encountered Schurz, some time ago, he presented a dreadful picture of mortification and rage, somewhat akin to that of a hedgehog when poked up by the boys.

CONKLING DEGRADED.

Roscoe Conkling, the ally of Morton on the Administration side, appears to be degenerating into a third-rate managing politician, whereas, for some time, he was a man of proud tone, and a disdainer of low fellowships. His intellectual friends express pity for him, entangled as he is in the meshes of office-getters, and compelled to expend his fine energies on little points of party tactics and personal abuse, instead of discussing any question on its broad merits, or proposing any large measurges of public polity. In short, he is a defender of the vast spoil system of New York, and occupies an analagous position to that of some high-toned lawyers who entered upon the defense of Tweed and company.

BULLY BOTTOM.

Matt. Carpenter is the brilliant Bohemian of the Senate. He dresses in the Websterian style, with the exception of a black slouch hat, which he pulls over his eyes; and he is generally to be seen riding on the front-platform of a street-car, like Walt Whitman, with the stump of a cigar in his mouth. Frowzy gorgeousness exhibits itself in his apparel, and he appears to be casting up in his mind which of the two reputations is the most enviable—that of a rowdy or an exquisite. Carpenter and Morton are nearly of the same age—about forty-six. Carpenter went to West Point twenty-eight years ago, but left at the end of two years, tried the law under Rufus Choate, and became a *protege* of Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, whose daughter he married. He settled at Beloit, Wisconsin; but, on account of a little peccadillo, more laughable than serious, he removed to Milwaukee. Not much was known of him in Washington until he appeared two or three years ago before the Supreme Court in a new and gorgeous costume, with kid gloves on his hands, and, thus kidded and *nonchalant*, after the manner of Dazzle, he rattled off a fine argument, which put him into the newspapers, and immediately afterwards sent him to the Senate. He was a Democrat during nearly the whole of the war. Carpenter is a large, heavy, over-fed sort of man, with an originally good complexion, fine eyes, thick brown hair and immense assurance. He is a fluent, wordy, agreeable debater but without balance of character or ascertainable positions in the same direction for any long period of time. Now and then, out of some instability or wantonness, he shows a disposition to kick over the traces of the party; but the Administration is too valuable to him, and directly he drops into harness again, like a lawyer to his rich client, true to his profession to the last.

OUR GREAT PROSPECTIVE JUDGES.

Edmunds and Howe are standing candidates for the Supreme Court. Howe was born at Livermore (where all the Washburnes originated), Me., and he is twelve years the senior of Edmunds, who is only 43 years of age. Howe is a tall, silver-haired, rather graceful appearing man, of respectable affinities, but almost entirely without judgment in legislative matters; and the record of his speeches, particularly on matters of taxation and the strictly useful duties of the Senator, will show a series of bungling prophecies, always made with confidence, and positions taken without warrant. A man like this would probably make the very weakest sort of a Judge, having judicial aspirations, without judicial abilities. Edmunds is an agreeable, chatty man, ambitious, but without strong points of character. He has a loose, lawyer's smile on his face, like Stewart, of Nevada; an indescribable gait, and unstable manner of action; and he is what Mr. Sumner calls "an abstructionist," more apt to quibble on little bits of pique or whim than to appreciate main questions. He is one of the smallest guns on the majority side, although he takes up a good deal of the Globe, and his vote counts as well as anybody's.

Transplanted to caucus, some of these indigenous Senators grow at once to great size, nothing there being reported in debate. They are alleged to be unruly, sitting around smoking cigars, and to revenge all their open-air injuries. No more shameful prostitution of the caucus system has been seen during our history than in the past week, when matters of general legislation, such as inquiry into Government frauds and defalcations, have been considered with closed doors, and independent Senators have been bound by the conclusions of a partisan faction.

THE SMALLER SHERMAN.

John Sherman, whose re-election is pending before the Ohio Legislature, has exhibited unwonted zeal and activity of late against Trumbull and the Republican reformers. Some say that he apprehends that the Committee of Retrenchment may look into nominations affecting his own bailiwick; while others allege that he requires the whole Administration support to accomplish his re-election, or that he is opposed, at the present delicate juncture, to seeing the caucus decrees overridden; for Sherman's re-election depends upon the caucus system. If six votes in the joint Legislature of Ohio should quit the party and vote for Garfield, or Jacob D. Cox, or General Schenck, he will be beaten; and his earnest hope is to compel a caucus there, and have it supported by the Ohio party press, so that no young politician in the State will dare to step over the traces. Sherman is a prudent, careful, temperate-talking man, of good family surroundings, and respectable habits. He has developed very much since he came into public life, but lacks that nameless something which gives a man individuality, magnetism and power. Apparently apprehending these things, he has long been in training as a wire-puller and a party-manager, taking rank with Fenton, Morgan, etc. His Republican record is very faulty, and he was once frightened by George Pendleton into the position of arguing that the five-twenty bonds should be paid off in greenbacks. Senator Morton, about the same time, being a President-seeker, occupied the same ground.

THE ROTTEN BOROUGH.

The two Nevada Senators are, of course, with the Administration, having so little of a State that, without the Administration, they could not have any permanent place of abode. Nye is an old professional stump-speaker, a good deal of buffoon, given to a sort of half-pious sentimentalization, and he earns whatever he gets under the Administration by belittling issues and calling the public mind off. This old gentleman, a native of New York, represents another stage of Bohemianism, a little further on than Matt. Carpenter's—Carpenter being now in the good era of a Bohemian's career, with money in his pocket, wine in the sideboard, recognized brilliancy, and fine, agreeable assumption; while Nye, who was originally much more of a man than Carpenter by native cleverness, occupies the needy position of a brilliant and shiftless old man approaching the close of his career. He has accumulated nothing; the State of Nevada has gone Democratic; and, as his term expires on the date of the next inauguration day, he is cunningly and desperately seeking, without giving offense to anybody, to deserve something from the possible re-election of the President. His colleague, Stewart, is simply a mining, land and wild-cat attorney, well put up in Rocky Mountain law, but as much out of place in the Senate as Brown, of Calaveras, or the outcast of Poker Flat.

SIR GILES OVERREACH.

Harlan, whose Indian operations, both as Secretary of the Interior and Chairman of the Indian Committee, are not thought to have been wise—not to call them queer—wants no investigating committee, for that reason, and another, namely: That his election comes off just after the New Year, and they are giving him a terrific fight in his State, which requires the assistance of all the Bishops and Papal Legations of the Methodist Church, and the Administration thrown in to boot. Leading Iowa Methodists have written here that they can not longer carry the stigma of supporting men adjudged indefensible to see him through. He is an indefatigable correspondent of the Colfax stamp, writing at least one letter a year to every householder in the State of Iowa. He can not be said to have abilities, but he has some qualities which frequently lead to position, such as assiduity, cunning, fair speech-making, fluency and a knowledge of business processes besides exclusive party devotion.

DRY BEANS.

Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the incarnation of Western Tweedism, combining boldness, rapacity, energy and shrewdness; and, although he went to Kansas to distribute beans to the people there in a famine, he has become one of the wealthiest land-holders, sheep-raisers, and shoddy aristocrats in the country. He lives in Washington in a fine house, which he owns, immediately in the rear of Mr. Sumner's, and his wife, who is a handsome, spirited woman, has had two previous husbands. You can get a notion of Pomeroy from the fact that he is almost invariably called "Old Pom.," "Subsidy Pom.," and "Old Beans." He is fat, bald-headed, and waddling, and belongs to nothing except himself—not even the party he votes with. There is no probability of his returning to the Senate, and he probably will not make the effort. His former croney, Sidney Clarke, was unceremoniously pitched out of the House of Representatives last year, and beaten for the Senate besides, although he had Pomeroy's assistance.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND FIDDLERS.

The only men in New England called "President's men" are Hamlin and Edmunds, although Anthony's position at the head of the Republican caucus compels him to do the doubtful work of the majority—such as naming partisan committees, and "fixing things" so that the Executive will not be hurt. Hamlin is a vigorous politician, nothing much of a speaker, and a good deal of a heavy, colossal buffoon, known to all the families in Maine; and his chief object in the Senate is to vote with the President, and get all the patronage in return for it that is possible. Although this man has been Vice President, the people of the country have very little knowledge of him; he has been perpetually in politics for nearly forty years, and has gone outside of his State to take positions like the Collectorship of the Port of Boston. Hamlin is essentially an office-getter, and not much besides.

THE NEW JERSEY INFANT.

Frelinghuysen is a man of what might be called a pious character, coming from a good family stock, rather recluse, good looking, and dignified. He is a little too natty and fine to be a man of the first influence in the Senate, and his knowledge of affairs is limited. He is by nature, however, an unflinching partisan, and always votes with the majority, and sometimes speaks with them. He can be relied upon to follow the President in any proposition.

THE MICHIGANDERS.

The two Senators from Michigan are unqualified Grant men. Chandler is an old dry goods merchant, rough, not under control, boisterous—a sort of Ben. Wade, brought up to a trade. He is a tall, loosely-made, stoop-shouldered man, worth more than a million of dollars; and he has only one or two propositions in political life—the first being to whip England, and the second to acquire everything on this continent. Chandler is a tremendous office-getter, and is covered all over with obligations to the President. He has chaps in his interest through all the departments, mostly young men and physical fellows, and he will at any time ride from Detroit to Washington to keep a favorite clerk from being turned out. Chandler never abandons a man whom he has befriended, as long as the man is loyal to him, and is a good listener and talker. He has not, however, the remotest suspicion of any clerical obligations to the Government as a sacred institution, and would probably back up a derelict or defalcating friend in office with as much or more energy than a useful one. His colleague, Ferry, submits to be under his thumb, and has no separate identity in the Senate. Chandler is opposed to all investigations, within his own party, and acts, much of the time, as if something had possession of him.

MINNESOTA CHAPS.

Ramsey and Windom, the Senators from Minnesota, are commonplace men, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Ramsey is a good-natured, chubby Pennsylvanian, on good terms with the Postal Department, which makes it easy for him to go on excursions. He votes with his party majority every time, and appears not to know much about the subject of the controversy. Windom is a good-looking, gentlemanly man; but the politics of Minnesota are unusually miry, covered all over with railroad jobs, Indian contracts, river improvements, and business matters, which do not entitle the Senators and Representatives of that State to make any figure in larger national life. It may be said that, with the exception of Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, the West in Congress conceives that it has little to do with national affairs; and the delegations from most other Western States attend to their local necessities only, and are engaged in getting as much money out of the public domain and the general treasury as will benefit their constituencies. The price of a re-election in much of the West is to recover from the Federal Government more money than the constituency has paid it; and whoever can build the most post-offices, custom-houses, harbor and river improvements, and get the most railroad jobs through, in Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, is the greatest statesman. The people of those regions are directly responsible for the low grade of legislative men they send here. They make their representatives dealers in old junk. When the representative gets into the Senate, he sets up for himself, and plunders both his constituency and the Government. Beginning as a junk-dealer, he turns out a piratical junk in the end.

NEBRASKA.

The new Senator from Nebraska is a sort of land-trader and lot-speculator around Omaha, and has filled several small Federal posts, such as marshal and surveyor. He is a native of New Lebanon, New York, and he is a tall, slab-sided, voracious-looking specimen of the fever and ague. He came to the Senate by setting up a hundred and one little conspiracies against his predecessor, General Thayer, who was an egotist, and therefore offended his hangers-on. True to his character, Hitchcock had no sooner come here than he grabbed up all the Federal patronage for Nebraska, and that is probably all we will know here of him as long as he is in the Senate.

THE WESTERN VOTER'S MISTAKE.

Under Grant's administration each Senatorial delegation from the frontier is composed of two parts—the grabber in fact, and the grabber incensed. Western politics in the Republican party is belittled by the many village elements in it—the Methodist church, the other churches, the country editor, the innumerable railroad rings, and that general composition of needy shysters and blundering zealots who want to be recognized as a part of the government, and will not, therefore, take up young men of high tone and national ken and put them in positions to represent the State. Missouri has obtained more reputation and immigration by putting in the Senate a man of the accomplishments of Carl Schurz, and making Gratz Brown, his liberal associate, Governor, than if it had sent a hundred peddling Congressmen to Washington, each one dispatched, like Oliver Twist, through the window on an errand of robbery, and covered in the rear by the rifles of his constituents. This is the present way of making Congressmen, even in parts of Ohio. Unless he brings off plunder from Washington, his newspapers riddle him with buckshot.

RECKLESSNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

The Abolition of Safeguards and Promotion of Steamboat Accidents—Alarming Propositions.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The COURIER-JOURNAL is eminently the people's paper. Will it not, from regard for human life, publish some facts in relation to the law now being forced through Congress to abolish almost all legal protection to life on our Western steamboats?

All the knowledge, practical and theoretical, gained by daily experience and carefully-observed tests for the last thirty years had fixed the standard of safety with steam on boats at 110 pounds to the square inch for a boiler 42 inches in diameter, made of good No. 1 charcoal hammered iron one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and a great many experts and scientific men have thought that this pressure was an excess that in some degree imperiled safety. Directly in the face of these facts an act has just been passed by Congress to authorize a much higher standard. This very dangerous enactment was concocted at Pittsburgh, and was passed through the influence of coal kings and steamboat capitalists. The experience of thirty years, obtained at the cost of thousands of lives, has been wiped out and a dangerous and destructive standard of one hundred and forty pounds to the square inch for a forty-two inch boiler has become a law. Well may the people ask: "Are capital and rings everything and life nothing?" This dangerous legalizing of unsafe pressure has been secured by a ring that boasts at Washington that its members are worth seven hundred million dollars, and has threatened that, if their demands are not complied with, they would "freeze" the people that live along the Ohio and Mississippi valley. The argument used by the wealthiest members of this ring is that their boats are their own and they have a right to do as they please with them—just as if anybody who has a keg of powder has a right to explode it in any crowd. Another pet argument of the ring is that on boats having the most dangerous pressure of steam there will be no passengers. These reckless fellows, reveling in wealth, do not consider the lives of hands on their boats more important than those of the wretches whom the same capitalists keep down in coal mines, exposed to foul air and fire-damp, and cut off from all avenues of escape in case of accident. Inspired by mercenary greed, they are now trying to inaugurate a reign of death on the Western rivers.

Late experiments, conducted by some of the ablest scientists and engineers that the country has produced, have reduced it to a practical certainty that the only agent in boiler explosions is a regular excessive pressure of steam, even with the boiler seven-eighths full of water. The working pressure allowed by the late repealed act of Congress, on one boiler experimented on and exploded, was forty pounds to the square inch. Steam was raised in this boiler, and when a pressure of fifty-three and a quarter pounds was reached, the boiler exploded with terrific violence, throwing parts of the boiler some hundreds of feet, and, as the able report declares, displaying such violence as would destroy any ordinary steamboat or ship. Here we have the case of a boiler with steam raised in it under the most favorable circumstances, wood being used as fuel, and when steam was at a hight of only thirteen and a quarter pounds in excess of that allowed by the late repealed law, the boiler exploded with terrific violence. In the face of this actual test and proof, the Congress of the United States fixes by law a standard of thirty pounds in excess of the repealed law, whose standard has been for thirty years regarded as the extreme limit of safety. The steamboat ring represented to Congress that unless the restriction of steam was taken off they could not move the iron, coal, and other freight that was along the Western rivers, and could not tow their barges up stream. In other words, they wanted to make it appear that they must be allowed to haul a six-mule load with one mule. If they were allowed a thousand pounds of steam they would hitch on so many more barges to be towed. They are now trying to make one boat under a dangerous pressure of steam do the work that two ought to do. Human victims and orphaned families will be the price the country will pay that these blood-suckers may grow more wealthy. It may be supposed that explosions would be financially disastrous to these gamblers in human lives. They might be if the boats were not insured in companies controlled by members of the ring. The risk of life is counted for nothing, and the ring are well paid by their monopoly for their risk of property. When a catastrophe occurs, the boat is found to be insured for far more than it is worth in some company that the ring controls, and through which the loss is largely borne by the small stockholders. Under these circumstances, a catastrophe once a week at a sacrifice of a hundred lives would not in the least shock the equanimity of these river Shylocks. Under provisions of the steamboat law passenger steamers are required to provide life-saving apparatus to rescue their passengers in case of accident. The ring are now making a raid on such humane provisions. They howl that having to provide the means to save human lives when their boilers under dangerous pressure explode will ruin them. They will spend thousands of dollars for carpets, pianos and other luxurious appointments to attract unwary travelers upon their boats, but are unwilling to spend anything to rescue their victims in case of disaster. Can any one recall such catastrophes as those of the Sultana, Westfield, W. R. Arthur, Stonewall Jackson, Emma No. 3, McGill and scores of others, whose victims aggregated thousands, whose flesh has fattened the fish and buzzards, and not raise his hand and voice against the legislation which has been lately, and is now being, lobbied through Congress by the coal kings of Pittsburgh and steamboat capitalists? The rings desire laws to suit themselves, but if they succeed in having all legal protection to life on the water abolished, they will find that they have inflicted a dangerous blow at the steamboat interests, since the insecurity of steamboat traveling will be so generally felt that very few persons will imperil their lives by going on a boat when they can possibly go by railroad.

In the steamboatmen's convention in this city the ring manifested a wonderful deal of concern about the safety of the public generally, but their real trouble was that the act of Congress, passed Feb. 28, 1871, meant something, and, in case of a wholesale slaughter of innocent people, that law gave the proper tribunals the power to punish the guilty parties. The mad-dog cry of patent rights was gotten up to draw attention from the real objects of the ring-masters. No man is more sincerely desirous of seeing the steamboat interests prosper than I am, but I do not wish all safeguards of life on the river abolished, nor the public good sacrificed to the selfishness of mercenary rings. OHIO.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

The influence of the society on the individual is the great governing, educating, conservative element; the influence of the still-advancing individual upon society is the great progressive element, raising the standard of knowledge, of virtue, of piety.—[Wm. Smith.

The successful men of this world are not those who go off at a full gallop, but, if I may use racing phraseology, those who "stay." It often happens that those whose early career is slower and gentler than that of others exhibit a greater amount of mind, and tougher staying power, and come in at the winning post at last.—[Huxley.

Let a man learn to look for the permanent in the mutable and fleeting; let him learn to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence, and that though abyss open under abyss, and opinion displace opinion, all are at last contained in the eternal blame—

If my bark sink, 'tis to another sea!

A true life must be genial and joyous. Tell me not, pale anchorite, of your ceaseless vigils, your fastings, your scourgings. These are fit offerings to Moloch, not to Our Father. The man who is not happy in the path he has chosen may be very sure he has chosen amiss, or is self-deceived. But not merely happier—he should be kinder, gentler and more elastic in spirits, as well as firmer and truer.—[Horace Greeley.

What is reverie, and what are these day-dreams but fleecy cloud-drifts that float eternally and eternally change shapes, upon the overarching sky of thought? You may seize the strong outlines that the passion-breezes of to-day shall throw into their figures; but to-morrow may breed a whirlwind that will chase the swift, gigantic shadows over the heaven of your thought, and change the whole landscape of your life.—[Ik Marvel.

Men are seldom disappointed, except when their desires are immoderate, or when they suffer their passions to overpower their reason and dwell upon delightful scenes of future honors, power or riches till they mistake probabilities for certainties or wild wishes for rational expectations. If such men, when they awake from these voluntary dreams, find the pleasing phantom vanish away, what can they blame save their own folly?—[Dr. Johnson.

A neat, clean, fresh, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceful and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

Parents run the risk of losing the love of their children who put aside their trivial questions as of no consequence. An interrogation point symbolizes the life of childhood. "Why" and "what" are the keys with which it unlocks the treasury of the world. The boy's numberless questions often seem trivial, but the wise parent will never turn them off unanswered, if he can help it. It is his rich opportunity of teaching. He is met half way, and there is all the difference between impressing truth on an eager mind and an uninterested one. The little fellow, helping you at your work and pelting you with endless questions, may learn as much in a half-hour there as in a week when his body is a prisoner in the school-room, and his thoughts are out of doors.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 26, 1871.

This has been a day of heavy work among the banks, but it was mostly in correspondence. Their funds are still low, and they are discounting but little. The rates, however, are unchanged—10 to 12 per cent. in bank and 12 and upwards being street rate. The merchants still complain that collections come in slowly.

EXCHANGE.—New York exchange is not so burdensome to banks to-day, as the supply is considerably reduced; ⅛ discount is the ruling rate between banks, but the counter rate is ⅛ discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—Comes in very slowly. There has been but little done in it among our bankers. In New York it opened at 108¾, touched 108⅞, but closed at 108⅝.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	108	109
Silver halves and quarters	104	....
Silver dimes	102	....
GOVERNMENT BONDS—		
Coupons of 1881	116½@117¼	
" " 1862	108⅞@109⅛	
" " 1864	108⅞@109⅛	
" " 1865	110⅝@111⅛	
" " 1865 (new)	113 @114	
" " 1867	114⅞@115⅛	
" " 1868	114⅞@115⅛	
Ten-forties	108⅞@109⅛	
Currency 6s	113⅞@114⅛	

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Sat.	Tue.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117⅛	117⅛	..	..
Coupons, '62	109⅛	109⅛	..	..
Coupons, '64	109⅛	109⅜	¼	..
Coupons, '65	111¼	111¼	..	..
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅝	114	⅜	..
Coupons, '67	115⅛	115¼	⅛	..
Coupons, '68	115⅛	115¼	⅛	..
Ten-forty coupons	109⅛	109⅛	..	..
Currency 6s	114⅜	114¾	⅜	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There were some sales of city bonds to-day, and a few Short-line bonds changed hands. Nashville railroad stock also was in some demand, but buyers and sellers are both trying for concessions in their own favor; hence the transactions of the day were limited.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 24th.]

The money market opened stringent, and borrowers on stocks paid 7 gold per annum to 1-16 per cent. to Tuesday. Later in the day there was a general desire among lenders to secure the three days' interest to Tuesday, and the closing dealings were at 7 per cent to 7 coin per annum. Prime paper was quoted 8@12 per cent. discount.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers and not so firm, but rates were unchanged.

In Chicago.

[Tribune, 25th.]

The statements of the National Banks of this city, showing their condition at the close of business on December 16, have nearly all been published. The item of most importance to the public at large is the percentage of "cash means" to their liabilities to depositors. In this respect the statements are satisfactory. In one respect, however, the statements will disappoint expectation, as, with one exception—that of the Commercial National Bank—they show none of the effects of the fire. There is no bank but must have a large amount of paper that is past due, and the payment of which is doubtful. And yet, in none of the statements, except of the bank mentioned, is there any clew to the amount lost by the fire. Bankers are under no obligation to make the amount of their losses public so long as they show that they have cash and exchange enough to pay off their deposits, but when their statements show that they would have to call in a large proportion of their loans in order to pay off their deposits, it becomes a matter of interest to the public to know what proportion of the loans can be collected promptly on maturity, and what proportion can not.

The falling off in business noticed yesterday continues. Practically the business operations of the year are closed, and the few remaining business days will probably be devoted mainly to settling up. The demand for money is moderate, and the banks are accommodating all borrowers who furnish satisfactory collaterals. The country demand for currency seems to have ceased for the present, though it is probably only a temporary cessation, in anticipation of a light business in the country during the holiday week.

American Securities at Frankfort.

[Correspondence N. Y. Bulletin.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7, 1871.—We have again had much doing in all sorts of American securities salable here, and whatever the North sends hither is readily taken by our exchange. As regards railway bonds it must be observed, however, that little is comparatively done, except in such as inspire the very fullest confidence, such as Central Pacific, and in them are active transactions. Thus we have Extension reaching 89, Grand Rapids, 90; St. Louis and South Eastern, 76½; and furthermore Central Pacific and both the Missouris are well sustained, the number of purchasers for them exceeding that of sellers, but all the others, with special reference to the newly introduced, are only treated with indifference, and to bring on the market anything new now would be throwing away time.

Rockford sold at 46; the same is little offered, and its holders are of good cheer. Very dull have to be called Georgia aid and Peninsulars, the former being pressed from first hands in small amounts on an unwilling market. Good city securities, payable in gold, are in demand. These latter are the kind of securities which will have a chance, now that so much money will be set afloat in our midst from American bond payments, the railroad bonds getting scarce, and not everybody buying the new German bank shares as above explained.

The following are the closing quotations: Central Pacific, 87½; Oregon, 73½; Missouri Pacific, 77½; South Missouri Pacific, 73½; Peninsular, 62¾; Rockford, 46; Lexington, 74¾; Silver-rent, 58¾.

Boutwell's Blundering Policy.

[Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.]

The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, if, indeed, he has any policy aside from paying off a debt which the creditors of the government do not want paid, and which it would be better for the material prosperity of the country to simply pay the interest on for a few years, seems to be to make money easy when there is no use for it, and stringent when it is most wanted; also, to keep gold locked up in the Treasury when it is required for mercantile purposes, and flood the market with it when there is already an over-supply. All through the autumn there was an actual scarcity of gold coin on the market, and then was the time when he might have offered to prepay the called bonds in coin on demand, with a saving of interest to the Government, and at the same time accommodating the people, for then the public would gladly have parted with their bonds to get the gold. This he neglected to do, but continued to keep his currency balance low throughout the entire season, when money was worth only 2½@3 per cent. on call in New York, and not much more in other monetary centers. Now, when the market has been surfeited with gold by the payment of the November interest and the redemption of called bonds, and on the eve of a further supply, through the disbursement of January interest, comes the offer to prepay the called bonds due under the call of March 7. This offer is of no practical effect, for people do not now want the gold. Instead of being able to lend it at a high interest, as they could have done in the autumn, it will cost them something to carry it; or if they were to sell it, they could not realize as much premium as they could for the bonds. Now, also, when all the money available is required in packing pork and moving the crops of grain and cotton to market, the Treasury sales of gold are continued without the purchase of a corresponding amount of bonds, and thus currency is locked up in the Treasury, and the money market made more stringent. Such financiering might be considered quite the thing on the part of an individual or corporation having only individual interests in view, but it is unworthy of a financial minister whose sole aim should be to promote the welfare of the country at large.

It may be that Secretary Boutwell expects, by the course he is pursuing, to make gold so plenty on the market that the premium will disappear, and we shall return to specie payments almost before we are aware of it. If such is his hope, we fear he is doomed to disappointment. The forty millions of bonds which he has called in to be paid in March are a part of the second series of the issue of 1862, and are more generally held in Europe than the first series were. He has not offered any other bonds in exchange for them, and, therefore, if European holders do not take other American securities in their place, there will be a demand for gold for export, which will absorb all of the surplus on the market, and put the premium much higher than it is at present. Thus the attempt to force the return to specie payment will defeat itself, as all such forced attempts will. The country is doing very well in spite of the financial blunders of the government, and all that is required for a return to a specie basis within a few years is to relieve trade and commerce of all unnecessary clogs; abolish the internal revenue except that derived from tobacco and spirits, and greatly modify the taxes on those, and simplify the method of collecting them. Then reduce the tariff to the lowest possible point consistent with the raising of revenue sufficient to meet the most economically administered expenses of the government, and specie payment will come fully as soon as the country is ready for it and without any financial disturbance.

Kite-flying in the Sugar Trade.

[Financial Chronicle, 23d.]

The new expedients to which resort is had to raise money for stock and other speculations are rapidly infecting and injuring almost every branch of legitimate trade. Time was when the needy borrower must always go to his bank or banker, leave his business paper for discount, or deposit his collaterals, and thus obtain the accommodation desired. Now the devices for obtaining the same end are innumerable, very many of which our readers are familiar with. Little, however, is, we think, generally known of the details of the process as connected with the sugar importing business. The plan is somewhat as follows: The Havana or Matanzas house receives the order, and, without attaching bills of landing, draws on the firm here the invoice amount of the sugar, melado or molasses shipped, at sixty days' sight, mostly in currency, at times in gold. On the arrival of the sugar by sailing vessel, or, in cases of immediate necessity for funds, by steamer, the sugars are very frequently, or perhaps more correctly speaking, generally sold on the dock at the price they will bring. The draft by means of which the Havana commission merchant reimburses himself is presented simultaneously with the arrival of the sugar, and, as it is payable only at the end of sixty-three days, the latter has plenty of time left to collect his cash bill from the refiner or grocer or exporter if sold in bond, and use the money in Broad-street speculations, or otherwise, till the drafts fall due. If, at that time, he finds there has been a loss on the sugar, but a larger gain on the stocks or cotton bought with the proceeds, the venture is closed up with a net gain. But if the operator desires a longer time to turn his stocks, the telegraph to Cuba is made to serve him, and the next steamer or sailing vessel brings other coverted little invoices, which perform such wonders, the last merchandise providing for the previous bill; and this process is continued until the stocks show a profit, or until a crisis comes, and the whole edifice topples over with a crash.

Liverpool Wool Market.

[Cor. N. Y. Economist.]

Our sixth and last series of public sales for this year commenced on the 21st ult. and terminated this evening. The attendance of the trade was very numerous, and the competition for all current qualities very animated; the descriptions and quantities contained in the several brokers' catalogues comprised:

	Bales.
East India and Persian	10,256
Peruvian, Lima and Chilli	4,121
Russian, Donskoi, &c	606
Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, Cordova, and sundries	2,770
Egyptian	530
Turkey, Smyrna and Syrian	9,819
Georgian	789
Spanish frontier and Portugal	1,433
Alpaca	784
North African	1,902
Total	33,011

East India was in very active request, and sold briskly at an average advance of 1d to 1½d, on last sales' rates; this advance was, however, more marked on good whites and yellows, which in some cases showed even a greater improvement; while for grays and all colored descriptions the advance did not exceed ½d to ¾d per lb; stocks of these wools are very light in the manufacturing districts, and there is every prospect of present current rates being fully supported for some time to come.

Miscellaneous foreign wools were in good selection, and anything applicable for present requirements met with active competition, and sold at full prices; Peruvian washed fleece was eagerly competed for, and realized full prices; but Lima wools were less active, without any improvement, and a portion of these withdrawn; Egyptians of all descriptions sold briskly at a considerable advance, in some cases, for finer qualities fully 2d per lb; other sorts in proportion; Oporto lambs, &c., also showed an advance of ½@¾d per lb; River Plate wools were only dull and chiefly withdrawn; but the Skin wool (pulled in this country) sold pretty readily at about previous rates. African, Turkey, Syrian, Persian, &c., were not much sought for, but some few parcels of unwashed fleece found buyers without any material variation in price; other descriptions require no particular comment.

Alpaca was all of inferior quality, but was eagerly competed for, and sold at very high prices, quite out of proportion to present values of superior qualities.

Yours respectfully,
HANCE, CHEESEBROUGH & CO.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1, 1871.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Liverpool Prices Current.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8, 1871.—COTTON—There has again been a strong demand this week at gradually advancing rates, and the market closes ⅛d to ¼d per lb above last quotations; the greatest improvement has been in the lower grades.

In Manchester the trade are well in orders, and prices are firmly supported. Middling uplands 9⅞d per lb; Mobiles, 9⅞d do; Orleans, 10 1-16d do.

BREADSTUFFS—The corn trade, although not active, has been steady during the week at the full quotations of our last circular. Indian corn closing turn dearer.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Sales small, but holders firm. Pork—About 1s to 1s 6d per bbl dearer. Bacon—The export demand continues, but the country trade is poor from the large supply of home cure. Lard—Little doing on spot. For future delivery some sales made at 45s 6d to 46s. Cheese—Extra fine sells at full rates; other sorts easier.

PRODUCE—Tallow—Inactive at 46s to 47s for North American. In London P. Y. C. quiet at 48s 3d spot. Linseed Cakes—Quiet but steady. Cotton Seed Cakes—No stock. Petroleum—Sales 1,200 bbls at 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; spirits advanced to 11d to 1s. Quer. Bark—Nothing doing. Naval Stores—Rosin quiet at 13s 9d to 14s 3d for common; spirits of turpentine flat at 50s. Clover Seed—With large arrivals and large quotations from America, the market is unsettled and prices nominal.

Seed-Leaf Tobacco Crop.

[Financial Chronicle, 23d.]

Seed-leaf is an important branch of the cultivation and trade of tobacco. It has been grown mainly in the Eastern and Middle States—the more northern latitudes—where, until within a comparatively few years, it was deemed impracticable to grow tobacco at all. Latterly, as will be seen by the comparative statement below, the growth has extended westward, where the rich soil and comparatively cheap and intelligent labor seem to invite its cultivation. Seed-leaf comes chiefly into competition with Spanish tobacco, the cost of which is greatly enhanced by an onerous import duty. The adaptability of the substitute to its purposes is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the increased yield, the export thereof has almost ceased within the past two years; our domestic manufacturers have paid prices with which shippers could not compete; and Germany has been compelled to look elsewhere for supplies which she formerly drew from us when our product was smaller than now. Below we give an estimate of the growth of seed leaf tobacco in the United States for a series of years:

States.	1867. Cases.	1868. Cases.	1869. Cases.	1870. Cases.	1871. Cases.
Mass. & Conn.	16,000	30,000	34,000	28,000	38,000
New York	4,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	18,000
Pennsylvania	3,000	7,000	13,500	16,000	26,000
Ohio	10,000	13,500	13,500	25,000	38,000
Western	1,500	1,500	4,000	5,000	28,000
Total cases	34,500	56,000	75,000	84,000	150,000

The case weighs about 350 pounds.

The marketable prices of seed leaf are much above those of leaf tobacco. The former may now be quoted as ranging in this market from 15 to 55c, while the latter ranges from 8 to 15c. What effect the enormous increase in the product will have upon prices is not yet apparent. Growers are so accustomed to high figures that they will not readily give way, while it seems probable that so large a quantity cannot be marketed except at lower prices. The prevailing opinion in trade circles seems to be, however, that prices will be pretty well supported, by a considerable portion of the crop being carried over into the next year.

The Hop Trade.

[N. Y. Bulletin, 25th.]

The hop trade continues dull, the only demand being from brewers who have not laid in full stocks, but only buy when necessary. There has been some inquiry from speculators for old hops, but as a rule they do not seem inclined to deal in the article, unless they can do so at prices very much below real values, and as holders in most instances have refused to concede to their views very few parcels have changed hands. The receipts of the past week show an increase, yet a large proportion of the arrivals were old hops and inferior new, and the market has not been materially affected. Brewers are now becoming convinced that there is a scarcity of prime hops and that the market at present is about as low as it is likely to be. Those who must have good hops and have so far neglected to obtain them, must do so at an early day or else they will have to be content with old hops or a low quality of new, as the fact is now established that our deficiency in prime hops can not be made up by importation. Under these circumstances it is generally believed that there will be a revival of trade soon after the first of the new year:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,221
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,614
Receipts corresponding week 1869	2,097
Total receipts since September 1	29,987
Total receipts corresponding season last year	32,512
Export clearances for the week	....
Total exports since September 1	1,945
Imports for the week	69
Total imports since September 1	2,205

Boston Wool Market.

[Commercial Bulletin, 23d.]

The demand, during the past week, has run largely on the extra grade of domestic fleece and super-pulled, the latter being specially wanted as a substitute for the corresponding quality of fleece wool, and hence commanding relatively high prices. Medium fleeces are also very much wanted, and could be readily sold at extreme figures; but there is none of consequence to be had at any price, and quotations are entirely nominal. In fact, the market is nearly bare of all the above-named descriptions, and the small lots arriving are eagerly snapped up by consumers, without much debate over the question of prices.

The range for the different grades of fleece wool is now very slight, the prices asked and paid depending more upon the condition than the quality. Good lots of double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania are generally held at 70c or a shade above, while parcels not so light or clean may be quoted at 68@69c. Good lots of extra, of the same growth, are also quick at these figures, as are also Michigan and Wisconsin extras, which are about out of the market. Other Western, as well as New York and Vermont fleeces, are held at a range of 65@68c. Delaine selections and domestic combing fleeces may be quoted at 70@73c; while Canada combing has been sold during the past week as high as 75½c.

Pulled wools are scarce and the demand active at steadily advancing prices. The stocks are unusually small and receipts light, especially of Western, for this season of the year, owing to the general check given to the slaughtering of flocks by the present high prices of wool. Western supers and extras may be quoted at a range of 65@70c, Philadelphia, New York, Rochester and Boston brands at 70@75c, and Eastern at 75@80c.

California wool is in active demand, and prices are higher. Spring clip is most wanted, and good conditioned lots sell readily at 50c and upwards, but the stock is now very small and in few hands. Fall clip is more plenty, but the quality is not desirable. Texas, Georgia and other Southern wools are more inquired for, and are much the cheapest wools for some purposes now in the market.

Foreign wools are in better demand, and prices of the better grades are gradually creeping up, both in sympathy with the improvement in domestic, and the comparatively higher level of the European markets.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up about 1,800,000 lbs. Included are 10,000 lbs. X Ohio at 70; 10,000 lbs. do. 65½c; 15,000 lbs. XX do. 67c; 15,000 lbs. do. 77c; 25,000 lbs. XX Pennsylvania, 66c; 22,000 lbs. X Wisconsin, 65c; 3,000 lbs. medium New York State fleece, 68c; 30,000 lbs. X Michigan, 66c; 8,000 lbs. do. 70c; 3,000 lbs. do. 65c; 15,000 lbs. do. 66c; 25,000 lbs. do. 65c; 8,000 lbs. X Pennsylvania, 60@71c; 4,000 lbs. unwashed Indiana, 53c; 12,000 lbs. medium Wisconsin, 68c; 5,000 lbs. unwashed Western, 45c; 2,000 lbs. scoured, $1 10; 1,000 lbs. do. $1; 5,000 lbs. tub washed Western, 77½c; 35,000 lbs. fine New Hampshire and Wisconsin, 65c.

In pulled wool, 2,000 lbs super at 75c; 27,400 lbs do 65@75c; 12,000 lbs do 63c; 2,000 lbs do 55c; 2,000 lbs do 52½c; 20,000 lbs do 59@75c; 40,000 lbs do 70@77; 100,000 lbs extra and super, 72@80c; 2,000 lbs do 65c; 8,000 lbs super, 66½c; 5,000 lbs do 62c; 3,000 lbs do 70c; 5,000 lbs do 59c; 1,500 lbs do 70c; 1,500 lbs do 74c; 2,000 lbs do 76c; 4,000 lbs long super, 71c; 1,000 lbs extra, 72½c; 1,200 lbs do 70c; 14,000 lbs extra tub pulled, 77½c; 7,000 lbs extra, 63½c; 10,000 lbs No 1 pulled, 54c; 4,000 lbs black, 55c.

In combing wool, sales 6,000 lbs domestic at 72c; 2,000 lbs do 74c; 5,000 lbs do 69c; 15,000 lbs Canada, 75½c.

In California wool, sales 58,000 lbs spring, at 45c; 24,000 lbs do, 37@40c; 75,000 lbs fall, 38½@65c; 12,000 lbs do, 45c; 150,000 lbs do, 45@55c; 5,400 lbs Texas, 40c; 5,000 lbs Oregon, 50@53c.

In foreign wools, sales 70,000 lbs choice Cape, at 42@45c; 4,000 lbs do, 40c; 2,000 lbs do, 41c; 36,000 lbs Australian, 56@60c; 50,000 lbs Mestiza X fleece, 31@33½c; 56,000 lbs Montevideo on private terms; 238,000 lbs Cape, Australian and Mediterranean on private terms; 1,000 lbs East India, 55c.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

[Financial Chronicle, 23d.]

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool....bales.	438,000	374,000
Stock in London	144,544	59,300
Stock in Glasgow	250	900
Stock in Havre	118,400	51,410
Stock in Marseilles	16,538	7,800
Stock in Bremen	13,914	3,890
Stock rest of Continent	78,000	20,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	183,000	345,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)	63,211	none
Afloat for Bremen (American)	11,145	22,548
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe	269,810	119,000
Stock in United States ports	432,938	499,175
Stock in inland towns	89,360	109,543
Total	1,859,110	1,615,566

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 243,544 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

New Orleans Markets.

[Times, 24th.]

Our cotton market opened to-day with a fair inquiry and at rather stronger prices, but, in the desire among factors to realize at once rather than to risk the chances after the holiday, and with increased stringency in the money market, buyers were soon enabled to operate more advantageously, offers, in some cases, being accepted which would have been refused yesterday. Still later in the day the movement exhibited more steadiness, and at the close last evening's quotations were fully maintained. In fact, there was very little low middling to be had at the inside rate for that grade, which ruled at 19c for average lists, 19¼c for good style, and 19½c for strict. The receipts were quite liberal, the amount proper since last evening (including the Natchez after yesterday's statement was made up) being 9,977 bales, against 3,664 on last Saturday, and 12,786 last year. Thus, while this shows a large increase over last week, it is 2,789

[redacted]

...... 32s 6d

Lard 9½c per pound, with charges and commission 3 per cent. added, per cwt 45s 3d

Tallow 9½c per pound, with charges and commission 3 per cent. added, per cwt 44s 3d

Cotton-seed cake $29 50, with charges, commission and freight, 30 per ton £7 5s 7d

Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co., and Small & Co., in their weekly coffee circulars, report the market strong and active. Week's imports, 14,600 bags; sales, 12,942; stock in first hands, 14,702; in second hands, 17,000; quotations—prime, 21@21½c; good, 20½@20¾c; fair, 19½@20c; ordinary, 18½@19c; extremes, 18¼@22½c. Messrs. Small & Co. remark:

The market has ruled strong and active throughout the week, and prices for all grades have largely advanced, the market closing excited, with the prevailing impression that values will still continue to increase. In addition to the above, we note a sale of 2,592 bags per Alcyone, to arrive.

Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co. say: The week under review has been characterized by much excitement, and from its opening until this date prices have regularly advanced to the above figures, market closing strong with an upward tendency and good inquiry.

Hogs—Prices, &c., Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI.

The Commercial of this morning says:

The market opened quiet, and prices have steadily declined, the closing rates being 30@45c lower than a week ago, but this did not cause any improvement in the demand. The weather about the middle of the week being very cold, checked business. The receipts for the week foot up 65,356, being 20,342 in excess of last year.

CHICAGO.

The Tribune of the 25th says: The hog trade opened brisk on Monday, and the market was excited and higher, prices advancing to $4 15@4 55. The improvement, however, was not sustained. Since Tuesday noon the market has ruled dull, and prices have gradually settled down until an aggregate decline of 25@30c has been suffered. Neither shippers nor packers have been actively engaged, the operations of the former being curtailed by the lack of transportation, while the marked decline in the product has operated to check operations on the part of the latter, so that while the receipts have fallen nearly 20,000 below those of last week, the supply proved largely in excess of legitimate wants, and the market closes heavy, with several thousand left in the pens unsold. As to the future of the market, there is, as usual, considerable diversity of opinion, though a majority incline to the belief that the great bulk of the crop will have been harvested by the middle of January, and they are few who believe that prices will go materially lower than at present. The receipts for the four weeks ending to-day have been 480,881, and since September 1, 1,116,097—an increase of 402,341 as compared with the receipts for the same period last year.

To-day there was no important change in the general features of the market. The supply—including the State hogs—was large, and, in the absence of anything like an active demand, trading was extremely slow, and prices were weak and irregular. The extreme range was $3 80@4 25, with the bulk of the sales at $3 90@4 10. We quote common light coarse and mixed lots at $3 80@3 90; medium to good grades at $3 95@4 05, and good to choice at $4 10@4 20.

ST. LOUIS.

The Republican of the 25th says:

Receipts for 24 hours ending at 11 A. M. yesterday, 4,374. Shipments in the same time, 498. Receipts for the week ending yesterday, 57,304. Corresponding period in 1870, 24,692. Shipments for the week, 5,219. Corresponding period in 1870, 1,820. The week opened active, packers buying freely, and with prices ranging from $3 75@4 12½ for light weights to $4 40 for extra heavy, and with the bulk of sales to packers at $4 10@4 30. Tuesday, however, a change came over packers, and they were found opposed to the rates that had been ruling, but though the market became slow in consequence, holders were firm, and prices remained quotably unchanged. Wednesday, packers were still off, and transactions became light and the market was slightly lower. Thursday, the difference between packers and sellers became more decided. The former were squarely off, and scarcely anything was done at the decline of 10@15c which ensued. The yards were full and holders anxious, but with no encouragement apparent in the attitude of buyers or in reports from other markets, which were in accord with the state of things existing here, and this dead-lock continued to the close of the week, inducing further but reluctant concessions, until the decline for the week to the close reached 25@30c. The week closed yesterday with the yards full, and with packers firmly off from asking rates, and sellers still unwilling to concede. The market closed Wednesday at an extreme range of $3 85@4 35—bulk to packers at $4 10@4 25. From that day the rulings were as follows, Saturday's quotations nominal:

	Extreme Range.	Bulk of Sales.
Thursday, Dec. 21	$3 75@4 25	$3 90@4 15
Friday, " 22	3 50@4 20	3 75@4 05
Saturday, " 23	3 50@4 10	3 90@4 00

Very few transactions were effected at the last quotations.

Imports and Exports

for the last seventy-two hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	426	140	Lard, tcs	85	48
Bacon, tcs	79	107	Lard, kegs	137	....
Bacon, csks	52	42	Malt, scks	85	....
Butter, pkgs	241	1	Molasses, bls	209	19
Barley, scks	....	....	Macker'l, pgs	14	....
Bagging, pcs	186	120	Nails, kegs	614	493
Cotton, bales	680	1893	Oil, bbls	460	564
Cot'n y'rn, bl	15	91	Oats, scks	703	....
Coffee, bags	10	60	Pork, bbls	81	....
Cheese, bxs	1355	119	Pork, pcs	5000	1179
Candles, bxs	673	205	Potatoes, bls	....	48
Cement, bbls	....	305	Rye, scks	150	....
Corn, scks	300	....	Sugar, hhds	196	194
Cattle, head	2	....	Sugar, bxs	16	49
Eggs, bbls	25	....	Seed, bags	272	320
Flour, bbls	261	901	Tobacco, hds	30	16
Feathers, sks	28	20	Tobacco, bxs	60	123
Hides, bdls	230	235	Whisky, bbls	809	382
Hogs	2571	....	Wheat, scks	480	521
Hay, bales	453	229	Wool, bags	37	4
Iron, pig, t'ns	53	18			

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $2 25@5 00 per bbl; some extra choice at $5 50@6 00. Sales to-day of 320 bbls at $3 50@6 00.

BAGGING—The market is dull and flat to-day at 13@14c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax. Sales to-day 200 pcs at 13c; large lots could be bought for less.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old are quoted at $2 10@2 25 per bushel, and common white at $2, on arrival.

BUTTER—Market glutted. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; fine roll, 19@20c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day 1,900 lbs at 15@21c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s 16-oz at 19½@20c. Sales to-day 200 boxes at quotations.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 305 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market has advanced ½c. Ohio factory is quoted at 15@15½c. Sales to-day 300 boxes at quotations.

COAL—The change in the weather has reduced the price of Pittsburgh and Cannelton coal 4c; dealers quote as follows: Kentucky coals—Render, 20c per bushel; Beaver Dam, 20c; Pine Hill, No. 1 24c, No. 2 (nut size) 18c. Cannelton 24c. Pittsburgh coal, 28c; Indiana coal 20c; Anthracite, egg size, $12 per ton; nut size, $11.

COFFEE—The market is firm. The quotations are as follows: Rios, fair to fancy, 22@25; Laguayra, as to quality, 22@25; Singapore, as to quality, 26@28c; Java, Government, as to quality, 30@32.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 60@65c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried. Sales to-day 50 bbls kiln-dried at quotations.

COTTON—The market is rather quiet to-day, and unchanged in prices. The receipts since Saturday have been 680 bales, shipments 1,893. Dealers quote as follows: Middling, 19½c; low middling, 18½c; good ordinary, 18c; ordinary, 16½c.

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $12@14 per bbl; the wild at $9@10.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@5½c. New peaches will bring 7½@8 for halves and 5½@6c for quarters. Trade dull.

EGGS—Are in full supply, and sales are made at 28c per doz recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 60c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 15
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	26 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@ 1 30	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@ 2 30	

FLOUR—Dealers report the market quiet and unchanged at the following rates: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 50; extra, $5 50@6 00; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 00@7 50; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 680 bbls assorted, at quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers quote in bbls at $9@9 25, in sacks at 5c per lb.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 35@1 50 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk on arrival, from first hands, will command 51@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 40@41c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@85c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day 6 car-loads delivered at $21.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3⅛@3⅜c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5⅜c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6@6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes $5 75@6 25; mule-shoes $6 75@7 25 per keg. Nails, 10d at $4 35@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 58c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@60c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon. Sorgum molasses—small sales at 50c, including packages.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50; shorts at $22; shipstuff $22@23, and middlings $26@28 per ton.

ONIONS—Dealers are paying $2@2 25 per bbl, and selling at $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 75.

POULTRY AND GAME—Market quiet. Chickens are dull at $1 50 per dozen live; dressed $1 50@3 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen; geese, live, at $3 00@6 00 per dozen. Turkeys, live, 75c@$1; dressed, 12@14c per lb. Game—Quails, $1 25@1 50 per doz; pigeons, 60c; squirrels, $1; rabbits, $1, and market full.

PROVISIONS—The market shows more animation to-day, while prices remain unchanged. The transactions, so far as reported, are as follows: Green meats—18,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 18,000 lbs clear sides at 6½c. Bulk meats—38 casks clear rib at 6½c; 40 casks shoulders at 5¼@5½c. Bacon—28 casks clear rib at 7½c. Hams—300 pcs loose at 14c; 10 tcs s. c. at 14½c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7c; clear rib 6½@6¾c; shoulders 5½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7½c; clear sides 7½@7¾c; shoulders 7c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@14½c; plain canvased ——; uncanvased ——.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $12 50@13 50 for old; new $14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9@9½c; in kegs at 10½c.

RICE—Is quiet. California new crop 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Prices are firm, and trade moderately active. The receipts of new crop are moderately liberal and prices are as follows: New Orleans, common to choice, at 9½@11½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@14c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B coffee, 12½@12¾c; Extra C, 12½@12¾c; C yellow, 12½@12¾c; Circle C, 12@12½c; Yellow, 11½@12½c; Demerara, 12½@13c.

SOAP—Is quiet with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6@6½c; No. 2 at 5½@6c, and rosin at 4½@5c. Sales to-day 275 bxs German at quotations.

STARCH—Market quiet. Dealers quote at 5@5½c.

SALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at $3 25 for 7-bush bbls and $2 60 for 280-lb bbls; Dairy salt $3 25.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 91c.

WOOL—The market quiet, but firm; quotations as follows: Unwashed at [illegible]; washed at 68@70c; combing none; burry, 5@[illegible] less.

The Hog Market.

The packing season may be said to be closed with to-day's work; a few more will be killed on commission, but the packing on house account is about concluded. It is not possible just yet to give the exact figures of the season, but will be in two or three days. Some hogs have been sold since Saturday at $4@4 40. The receipts during the last 72 hours have been only 2,371 in the city and about 1,500 on the other side of the river, making the total to date from November 1st, in the city 259,128 and around the falls about 305,500.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The intervention of Christmas combined with very light receipts has caused the market to show but comparatively little animation, yet prices are fully maintained as on Saturday last. The sales to-day at three of the warehouses foot up 23 hhds, as per statements below. The receipts since Saturday have been 30 hhds, shipments 16:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 4 hhds Grayson county new lugs at $6 10, 8 60, 6 80, 7 90; 4 hhds Hancock county leaf at $12, 9 50, 9 80, 9 70; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $7 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county old leaf at $10; 1 hhd Simpson county old leaf at $8 50; 1 hhd Simpson county new lugs at $6 85; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at $7; 4 hhds Jackson county lugs at $6 40, 6 50, 6 50, 6 70.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county leaf at $11 25, 10, 8; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf at $7 40; 1 hhd Marion county lugs at $6 80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet and in buyer's favor; middling uplands 20⅛c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 50@5 90; common to good extra $6 20@6 50; good to choice do $6 40@7; white wheat extra $7@7 15; extra Ohio $6 35@7 30; St. Louis $6 60@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is dull; Brandywine $4 20. Whisky, prices are nominal; buyers at 96c and sellers at 97c. Wheat, the market opened dull but closed active; receipts 13,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring in store $1 47@1 50; winter red Western $1 56½@1 59; amber $1 60@1 62½; white $1 60@1 72; choice No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1 5[illegible]. Rye, the market is active; Canada in bond 95c; Western in store 90c. Barley, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 20,000 bushels; new Western mixed afloat 76½@78c, and in store 76c; old Western mixed afloat 79½c. Oats, the market is dull; receipts 8,000 bushels; Western and Ohio in store and afloat 54@56c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 34@37c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the market is [illegible] Rio 19@20½c. Sugar, the market [illegible] firm; fair to good refining [illegible] Cuba 9@9⅞c. Molasses, the market [illegible] the market quiet at 8½@9c. Petroleum [illegible] 13c [illegible] fined 23c. Mess [illegible] mess $14 50; [illegible] prime mess $[illegible] seller March $[illegible] Beef [illegible] @11; extra mess $11@13. [illegible] at 24@24½c. [illegible] $16@17; India [illegible] Dressed [illegible] 37½. [illegible] the market is [illegible] are quiet; long [illegible] short 7⅛c; short [illegible] 7c; long and short clear, seller January 7⅜c. Cut Meats are quiet; shoulders [illegible]@6c and hams 9@10c. Lard, the market is steady; No 1 prime steam 8⅞@9¼c and kettle rendered 9½c; seller January 9⅞c; seller February 9⅝@9¾c; seller March 9⅝c. Butter, the market is steady; Western 11@23c; State 23@34c. Cheese, the market is dull; common to prime 11@14c. Turpentine is dull at 68c.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull and the general trade is more or less occupied in stock taking. Prices are steady and firm at 13½c for Atlantic A brown sheetings; 13c for Amoskeag A and Appleton do; 13c for Clark's do; 13c for Great Falls E do; 13c for Dwight Star do; 12c for Dwight Z; 11c for do Y; 10c for do X; 11½c for Broadway do; 11c for Agawam F do; Massachusetts B B 11½c; Monadnock 9-4 do 27½c; do 10-4 do 30c; Canoe River brown and slate color corset jeans 10½c; Newmarket bleached and colored do 12½c; Kearsarge satteens 15@15½c; fancy prints 11½c; New York Mills muslins 21c; Wamsutta do 20c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Flour, the market is very quiet, the demand being entirely for low grades of spring extras and superfines for good spring extras; $4 75@5 25 for low and $4 25@4 50 for superfines. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 1 spring $1 21; No 2 spring $1 18½; No 3 spring $1 08@1 08½; seller January $1 19½; seller last half of January $1 20½; seller February $1 21⅝. Corn, the demand is fair but at lower rates: No 2 mixed 40½c; rejected 38c; seller January 40½c; seller February 41⅛@41½c; seller March 43⅛@43½c; seller May 46½c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 32c; rejected 28½. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 62½@63c. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 51½@51½c; other brands are dull and lifeless. Pork, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; mess $13 cash; seller January $13 10@13½; seller February $13 35@13 45; seller March $13 60@13 62½; seller April $13 75@13 80. Lard, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 8⅞c cash; seller January 8⅞c; seller February 8⅞c; seller March 9c. Hams, sugar-cured 8½@9c. Green meats are dull and prices are easier; hams 6@7¼c; shoulders 3⅛@3½c; rough sides 5@5½c; short rib 5¾c; short clear 5¼@5½c. Beef hams 22½@23c. Tallow 8¼@8½c. Hogs, the market is quiet and prices are higher at $4@4 45. Dressed are active at $4 75@4 90. Whisky, the market is quiet; 90c asked. Exchange, sight drafts on New York at par @1-10 premium. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 18,000 bushels wheat, 114,000 bushels corn, 41,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels barley, 20,000 bushels rye, 15,000 head hogs. Shipments: 4,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 9,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 12,000 bushels rye, 8,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 18½@19c for middling. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; superfine fall $5 60; extra do $6@6 10; double extra do $6 25@6 50. Wheat, there is more doing in spring; No 2 do $1 25@1 25½; fall is dull; No 4 red $1 40; No 3 do $1 43@1 44; No 2 do $1 53@1 55. Corn, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 mixed 41½@42c; yellow 42½@43c on the track at East St. Louis; No 2 mixed 43c; yellow 45c in warehouse. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 35@36c in bulk, white 44c sacked. Barley, the market is inactive but firm at 70@75c for prime spring. Rye, the market is slow and easier; No 2 73@74c. Whisky, the market is firm at 90c. Tobacco, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Hemp, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Mess pork is dull and prices are drooping at $13. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Bulk meats the market is dull and prices are drooping: shoulders 5@5½c; clear rib 6@6½c; clear sides 6½@6¾c. Lard, the market is dull at 8½c for prime steam. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Hogs, the market is firmer but inactive; buyers are standing off; prices range at $3 50@4 15; the bulk of the sales were at $4@4 15. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 25,000 bushels of wheat, 58,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels barley, 4,000 bushels rye, 5,000 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; low middling 18½c; middling 19½c. Flour and Grain are unchanged. Groceries are steady. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand at 75c. Lard oil, the demand is fair and market firm at 85c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged. Butter and Cheese are quiet and unchanged. Pork, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mess $13 25@13 37½. Lard, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; steam 8½c and kettle rendered 9c. Bulk meats, full prices are asked but there is no demand; shoulders 5½c; sides 6c, 6½c and 6⅝c. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are drooping; shoulders 6½c; sides 7½@7¾c. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $4 25@4 50; receipts for 3 days 7,600 head. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Flour is scarce; superfine $7 50; double extra $7 62½@7 75; triple extra $7 12½. Corn, the market is lower at 75c. Oats, the market is quiet at 62c. Bran is firm at $1 00½. Hay, prime is firm at $36. Mess pork is dull and offering at $14 50. Bacon, is dull; no shoulders here; clear rib sides are offering at 8c; clear sides are ½c higher. Hams, new sugar-cured 15@15½c. Lard is quiet but firm; tierce 9½@10c and keg 10½@10½c. Sugar is quiet; inferior 6@6½c; common to good common 6½@7c; fair to fully fair 7½@8½c; prime 8½@9c. Molasses, the demand is good; inferior 20@25c; common 27@30c; fair 32@35c; prime 38@40c; strictly prime 43@44c. Coffee 19½@22½c. Whisky 95c@$1 08½. Sterling exchange 113½; sight drafts ¼@⅜ discount. Gold 109½.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—Cotton, the market is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; low middling 18½c. Flour, superfine $5 75@5 95; family $6@8 50. Wheat $1 40@1 60. Corn 60@63c. Rye $1. Oats 50@55c. Barley 65@70c. Cornmeal 55@60c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm, shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Hams, sugar-cured 14½c. Mess pork $14 50; rump pork $11 50. Lard, prime steam 9c; kettle rendered 9½c. Hogs, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell at $4 25@4 50.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $1 30@1 40. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; ear 38c, shelled 43c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 33@35c. Provisions are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $4@4 15; receipts 1,745 head.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats are nominally unchanged. Mess pork is steady at $14 50@15. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c. Hams, sugar-cured 14@15c. Lard 10c. Butter and Whisky are unchanged.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:30 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	11:45 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	7:50 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:30 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Frankfort Accommodation, except Sunday	8:15 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle.	(Sundays excepted.)	Arrive Lou.
7:50 A. M.	Express Daily.	10:30 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:30
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	2:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	9:10 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:30 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	3:15 P. M.
7:00 A. M.	and Nortonville	8:25 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	1:10 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:10 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:45 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
9:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday).	12:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Ex. (Daily)	9:45 P. M.
	St. Louis and Cincinnati accom. (Daily) ex. Sunday	7:10 A. M.
7:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.	North Vernon accommodation (Daily) ex. Sund'y	7:10 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Fourth and Main 30 minutes earlier than above time.

OURIER-JOURNAL

ESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

LY one inmate at the Seventeenth-street ice station last night, and that a wayfarer for ight's lodging.

THE Christmas festivities have quieted down a little, but are still progressing in a less loud nd obtrusive manner.

FRED LENTZ and the irrepressible drunk and disorderly Belle Hunter, were locked up at Clay-street station last night.

THE mild weather of the last day or two ended in rain yesterday evening, which soon changed to sleet, and later in the night to snow. This morning we have winter upon us again.

ON the slate at the police station at Center and Green streets, last night, were the names of C. Wood Fry, colored, arrested for highway robbery, and John W. Lovell, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THE river above being clear of ice and rising rapidly, the Louisville and Cincinnati mail-boats have resumed their regular trips. The larger packets of the Henderson line are also running upon regular time.

AT a meeting of Chosen Friends Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., held last night at Odd Fellows' Central Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: N. G., William B. Rogers; V. G., N. Finzer; R. Sec., A. W. Davis; Treasurer, Charles J. Vouche.

TWO mules attached to a dray fell into the river at the foot of Fourth street yesterday and were drowned. They started to get a drink from the causeway, when they stepped suddenly off into deep water and went down. The dray and harness were saved.

H. GEBHART, Tony Higgins, Robert Mayfield and Ellen Connolly, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Philip Jones, stealing goods worth over $4 from Mrs. Gumpert, and Finchtenucht, for assault and battery, were registered at First-street station last night.

A YOUNG son of Mr. Kulp was shot in the face with a shot-gun last Sunday, on Bank street, below Twenty-seventh, by a neighbor boy, son of a policeman. There were no shot in the gun, but the boy's face is sprinkled all over with powder-marks and his sight temporarily injured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

A Convicted Prisoner Swallows Broken Glass—A Man Twice Tries to Kill Himself.

In the Circuit Court, a few days ago, Lydia [illegible] aged about fourteen years, was con[illegible] grand larceny and sentenced to the [illegible] one year. Her case was pecu[illegible] sympathy, and there [illegible] among all who knew [illegible] that it was a proper case for [illegible] of executive clemency between [illegible] girl and the penitentiary, in order to [illegible] her from being hardened in sin by association with the convicts in that institution.

It seems that the girl felt her sentence very deeply. The disgrace of her position would have been nothing and the term of her imprisonment would have been trifling to an old offender. But there was some virtue in a good mother's teachings which had lingered in her heart through all the vicious courses into which she had been led, and she suffered under the public exposure of her sin.

Several days ago she attempted to commit suicide in the jail. She procured some finely-pounded glass, and, desperate with the shame and disgrace of her position, she swallowed the dangerous substance in the hope of ending a life which, though brief, had become insupportable. Fortunately she was detected and a physician was called in, who administered an emetic and thus prevented the consummation of her design. Her life was saved, let us hope for good, and not for a return to evil.

Yesterday afternoon some excitement was caused in the neighborhood of West street, between Chestnut and Madison, owing to rumors that an Irishman named Anderson, living on West street, had twice attempted to make way with himself. Anderson is a middle-aged man, an engineer, and of a somewhat dissipated character. He has a wife and family, and the latter, alarmed at his conduct, sent for a well-known medical gentleman in the vicinity, who found that Anderson had a smart scratch across his windpipe, which a little boy, his son, said had been caused by the man taking up a broken glass bottle and making a slash at his throat with it.

A bottle with a sharp edge protruding was shown to the doctor as the weapon which the man had used. He had, however, either found the weapon too blunt, or altered his mind, as, after committing this partial outrage upon himself, he had desisted and produced instead a half-ounce vial of laudanum, which, the family stated, he had swallowed seemingly with the intention of poisoning himself, as it appeared to them. The doctor, on his arrival, found Anderson sitting morosely in the house, but he did not appear to have been drinking. He refused to take anything the doctor prescribed, and made light of the matter, stating that he had not taken the quantity of laudanum represented. The medical man advised the family to get a prescription made up from the druggist's, and get the man to take it with plenty of strong coffee, which they promised to attend to. The police were also advised to look after Anderson, who was thought to be evidently not quite right in his mind. At latest accounts he was still in the land of the living.

PERSONAL.

Gen. [illegible] W. Smith is spending the holidays in our city, the guest of his friend Gen. S. B. Buckner.

Mr. B. Jamison Ball, the popular general passenger agent of the Macon and Brunswick and Atlantic and Gulf railroads, is in this city.

Henry S. Thompson and Marian Tyler, of Louisville, were married at the Bruner House, in Jeffersonville, yesterday afternoon, by Rev. Enoch G. Wood.

A. J. Grundy and lady (*nee* Miss McElroy), Terre Haute, Ind.; H. January, Maysville, Ky. Miss Mary McElroy, Henry McElroy, Lebanon, Ky.; Andrew Cochrand, Maysville, Ky., and Mr. Young and wife, Carlisle, Ky., are the names of a bridal party stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Ill-fated Henryville, Indiana.

On Monday afternoon a lot of young fellows at Henryville were enjoying their Christmas, most of whom were drunk. A quarrel arose between them, when one Lucas approached a young man named Guernsey with the apparent intention of assaulting him, whereupon Guernsey resisted the attack and struck his opponent Lucas with his fist, knocking him off the railroad platform, which resulted in his immediate death, as he broke his neck in falling to the ground. Certainly the fates seem to conspire against this little village, as if determined to connect its humble name with the most terrible tragedies known to the history of our country. The Park tragedy first gave it a national fame, and hard upon its heels followed the unfortunate accident resulting in the death of young Johnson; and now an involuntary manslaughter, in which Lucas is killed, closes the year 1871. Certainly the people of Henryville have never known such a year, and God forbid that they should know such another.

The young man Guernsey referred to is not Elam B. Guernsey, postmaster at that place, or his brother, Squire Guernsey. We were unable to learn his Christian name.

Sudden Death of a Negro Woman.

Mary Scott, a colored woman, died of combined heart disease and hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday morning at her residence on Grayson street. The woman was at her front gate about 8 o'clock, but remained there only a few minutes, and then started back into the house. At the same moment and without any pain or sickness, the blood began to gush from her mouth and nose and ears. An old lady living in the same house saw the bleeding woman coming, ran to her assistance, and found her already very weak and almost ready to faint. Her mother took her up and carried her to a bed in one of the rear rooms, and a physician was sent for, but the unfortunate woman died before he arrived. She has been in apparently good health for months past, without any indications of danger.

Coroner Webber was notified, and held an inquest over the body soon after the fatal occurrence. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

Change of Time.

The Atlantic and Great Western railway, the great broad-gauge route to the East, has so changed its passenger schedule that passengers leaving Louisville via Short-line at 4 P. M., or Ohio and Mississippi at 3:15 P. M., arrive in New York the second morning at 6:30. Leaving Louisville via Short-line at 10:30 P. M., or Mail-line steamer at 4 P. M., arrive in New York the second afternoon at 3 o'clock. Through-car accommodations from Cincinnati to New York without change.

Rev. A. B. Earle.

This well known Baptist revivalist, has arrived in the city, and is the guest of Capt. Parr. Mr. Earle will preach in the Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, every night during the week. There will be prayer meeting at the same church every morning from 10½ to 11 o'clock. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CITY BUSINESS.

Louisville Relief Coal Company.

A coal company for mining and bringing to this market Kentucky coal from the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad has been organized in this city, under the name of the Louisville Relief Coal Company. Its capital stock will be fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of $100 each. By the articles of incorporation each share-holder will be entitled to receive annually 250 bushels of coal for each share of stock owned by him, at its net cost to the company (which is estimated at 10 cents per bushel), and to be a sharer, according to his interest, in the profits of the company.

Books of subscription to the capital stock are now opened at the People's Bank of Kentucky, corner of Second and Main streets, and at the office of Messrs. Hancock, Johnston & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, where all information may be had. This is a bona fide movement for the relief of Louisville from high price coal, and all citizens are invited to assist in it.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

Christmas Festivities in the Sunday-schools—A Lively Time Among the Little Folks.

About five hundred and sixty persons attended the festival given yesterday to Roselane Sunday-school at Kavanaugh Church, on the corner of Hancock and Roselane streets. The exercises of the school were of the most interesting character, the programme being varied, so as to display the talent of each participant, and please the audience with something new and beautiful. At 12 o'clock the house was filled, and the exercises commenced with music—Miss Jennie Wright, organist—and with singing by the school. Then followed two short and pithy little speeches by Rev. Drs. Kelsea and Hale. After the addresses, a few minutes were passed with songs and chorus in parts, rendered by the different classes of the school. During the pauses between the parts in this musical programme, two handsome presentations were made to Misses Lizzie Murphy and Helen Watts, teachers in the school. One of the most remarkable features of the entertainment was the singing of little Katie Drandt and Annie Ockenshirt, each seven years of age, one singing alto and the other soprano, with real artistic proficiency. About 1 o'clock the door to the dinner-room was thrown open and the little army marched by companies to the table, which was sufficiently long to accommodate about 150 children at a time. The banquet presented one of the most dazzling scenes that ever tempted the eyes of hungry children. The table was literally heaped up with all the sweet things that could be mentioned, and reminded one of the stories of fairy feasts. As the children marched in, each received a present in a paper sack made for the purpose. One crowd followed another until all were fed and went home with happy hearts to remember the most pleasant Christmas of their lives; and then the teachers and friends of the school surrounded the table and enjoyed a Christmas feast together.

The Sunday-school of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on the corner of Green and Preston streets, celebrated Christmas last night with a festival and Christmas tree. The exercises under the direction of Henry Johnboeke, the superintendent, commenced at 7 o'clock P. M., with a song from the choir, followed by a song suited to the occasion by the congregation, and prayer by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Behrent. The second part of the programme was then inaugurated by the children, who sung several pieces in concert; a Christmas address was delivered by the pastor, and the children were catechized upon the subject of the Christmas tree. At the conclusion of these exercises, presents of confections, &c., were distributed among the congregation, and the gifts on the Christmas tree were dispensed to the teachers and scholars of the school.

The annual Sunday-school Christmas tree, in connection with the Walnut-street Christian Church, was exhibited last night. The tree was very tastefully gotten up, and there was a profusion of choice books, toys, candies, bonbons and other Christmas miscellanies. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Bagby, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the teachers, Dr. M. C. Ramsey, Mr. E. G. Hull, Mrs. Hopson, Miss Jennie Wade and Miss Sarah Bryant. Dr. Hopson, pastor of the church, was present during the evening, and the re-union passed off very pleasantly, the children and elder scholars executing some good vocal music.

A festival will be given on the evening of the 27th, at the residence of Mr. J. B. English, in Portland, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the Portland Baptist Sunday-school, and not the church, as previously announced.

A festival will be given to the children of the McKee Mission Sunday-school, at the chapel corner of Fourth and Kentucky streets, to-morrow evening. An address will be delivered by Rev. G. H. Robertson.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath-school of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Hancock, between Main and Market streets, will be held to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The children of Immanuel Church congregation will have a fine Christmas tree at the church, corner of Thirteenth and Broadway this evening.

A concert and exhibition will be given to-morrow evening by the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-school of the Chestnut-street Methodist Church.

The sixth anniversary of the Sunday-school of the Market-street Methodist Episcopal Church will be held to-morrow evening.

CHRISTMAS BREVITIES.

Incidents and Accidents of the Holiday Season.

There was a select cotillion party at Odd Fellows' Hall last night.

The Sisters of Mercy gave a magnificent dinner, on Christmas day, at the United States Marine Hospital, to the inmates of that institution.

Chas. Andrews, a negro man, was shot through the hand on Christmas day at the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

It was Miss [illegible] Merker who donated the barrel of apples to the prisoners in the jail on Christmas day. The alms-house was remembered by her in the same manner.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a man named Jim Mera, while walking along Jefferson street, near the Knickerbocker saloon, under the influence of Christmas egg-nogg, fell down on the curb-stone and broke the small bone of his leg.

During the progress of the festival at Roselane Sunday-school yesterday, Mr. C. O. Smith, the superintendent, was presented by the teachers and scholars with a beautiful silver gold-lined sugar-bowl and spoons, as a token of their appreciation of his official faithfulness.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorn, pastor of the Broadway Baptist church, was the recipient of a number of magnificent Christmas presents, from the members of his congregation, on Monday last. Among them was an exquisitely ornamented silver tea-service, valued at $450. The splendid gift was worthily bestowed.

Yesterday afternoon the inmates of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home were delighted by a Christmas festival and distribution of appropriate presents, under the direction of the managers of that noble charity. The trustees and their families were present and enjoyed the pleasure of their proteges.

Yesterday afternoon, while the children were returning home from the festival at Kavanaugh Chapel with their little paper-sacks filled with confections, several of them were attacked by a crowd of young ruffians, on the corner of the street near by, and robbed of their presents. Two policemen came and remained near the place for an hour afterward, in order to protect the children.

A musket loaded with paper-wadding was accidentally discharged on Monday last, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, and its contents entered the leg of Zebediah Skiles, a negro boy. The wad penetrated about three inches, and had to be extracted by a physician. The boy suffered a great deal, and narrowly escaped having an important artery cut, which would have speedily caused death.

A boy named Robert Scanlen, aged about 14 years, living on Jackson street, between Market and Jefferson, met with a serious accident yesterday, while playing with powder for Christmas fun. He had nearly a pound of powder in a bottle, had poured a small stream upon a board, and attempted to touch it off with paper. By some means the fire communicated with the bottle, which exploded with a loud report, tearing the boy's hand in a shocking manner, and burning his face into blisters. He was suffering a great deal from the burn yesterday evening, but with that exception is not seriously injured.

RAISED CHECKS.

A Swindler Among the Banks—He Makes a Raise and Escapes.

It was rumored yesterday in banking circles that, on Saturday morning, a stranger, claiming to be a drover, went into the office of the German Banking and Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Market streets, and tried to buy a check for a few dollars on the Frankfort bank, but was refused, and went away. The same morning a man answering to the description, appeared at the Bank of Kentucky with a check for $3,600, upon which he drew the money and immediately left. A little later in the day the Western Financial Corporation, on the corner of Bullitt and Main streets, was visited by an individual, who now appears to have been the same man, and who presented a check for $3,700, drawing the money and leaving instantly. He had not gone far when it was discovered that the man from whom the check was issued had no account with the company above $37, and that two ciphers had been added to the amount called for changing its value from $37 to $3,700. One of the employes was dispatched after the fellow, who was overtaken and brought back to the office, when he returned the money, remarking that the man from whom he got the check owed him $3,700. He was suffered to leave without further inquiry, and made his escape. The check on the Bank of Kentucky was also raised from $36 to $3,600.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Men Instantly Killed and One Badly Wounded.

A frightful accident occurred near Seymour, Ind., on Monday, which resulted in the loss of two lives and the maiming of a worthy young man. At Shields' mill, some seven miles from Seymour, on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, a number of men collected together on Christmas day, and brought out an old cannon, which they proceeded to fire off in honor of the season. The cannon exploded, probably from careless management, but whether at the first fire or not we were unable to learn, and in an instant two men lay mangled, bleeding, and lifeless on the ground. A third has his left hand so badly injured, that it has since been amputated. The shock of the fatal occurrence to the little party, which a moment before was so merry, can be better imagined than described. Death had suddenly, without warning, and in the most awful manner, plucked two of their companions from among them in the very midst of enjoyment. The names of the two men killed were Wm. Dobbins and —— Crews, the latter being a blacksmith of the vicinity. The wounded person was a young man named August Kaust. The accident has cast a gloom over the neighborhood. It was a sad termination to the Christmas festivities of the citizens of that vicinity.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Great Fire Panorama.

The panorama of the recent great conflagration in Chicago is to be exhibited at Masonic Temple on Friday evening and on Saturday afternoon and night. It is spoken of by the press as a panorama eminently worthy of public patronage, and a graphic and truthful delineation of the terrible scenes and the heart-rending incidents of the burning of Chicago on the memorable 9th of October. Representations of the city before, during and after the burning, pass successively before the audience, giving striking illustrations of the immense destruction committed by the devouring flames. A descriptive lecture will be given by H. C. Barry, Esq., and the evening will be enlivened by the inimitable and irresistable H. H. Cross, whose reputation as a humorist is world-wide. One-fifth of the net proceeds of the exhibition is distributed among the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, who suffered by the great fire.

Weisiger Hall.

Manning's minstrels were received last night with an encouraging house; the performance was of a nature that never fails to please, and is ever connected with Billy Manning's name. The first part brought forward the united efforts of Messrs. Kayne, Nayler, Kelly and Murphy in the musical department, while the humorous was equally divided between the two irrepressible Williams. The after acts, which are generally slighted by similar organizations, are the most attractive feature of the company now with us. They are new and smack of originality and freshness. A "song and dance man," the supposed necessary acquisition to a minstrel entertainment is missing, but the vocalisms of Ricardo and the clog dance by Little Eddie make his absence pass unheeded. From the overture to the "walk around" in the concluding sketch, the programme was both entertaining and amusing. The troupe remain with us during the week, and then turn their faces toward Chicago. It is the intention of Mr. Manning to make that city his permanent abode.

Opera-house.

There are some features in the performance of Progress by the Wyndham company which are deserving of particular mention. For the play itself, it is one of Robertson's worst. The moral of it all is too obvious, and, like the bolus of the children's medicine, the sweetness of the compounding draught but illy compensates for the bitter dose within. Besides there are too many orations and too little of sprightly dialogue and pleasing incident in its course. But the two parts of *Mr. Bunnythorne*, as rendered by Mr. Parselle, and *Miss Myrnie*, Mrs. Wilkins, we have to speak in terms of very high and well-deserved praise. They are the two elder people on the stage, and if two elder people ever displayed more humorous idiosyncracies then such elder people of real life deserve to be assiduously cultivated. The audience present was in the best of humor, and applauded to the very echo each development of these two characters. To describe the play would be as turgid as its plot, but the company rendered it as few companies may. Indeed, we have to say of the Wyndham Comedy Company that it is the best of its kind we have seen outside the walls of Wallack's. That it deserves the very best of support is to state a self evident truth. Our amusement people will best show their taste by attending its performances, and for the company to leave without a good financial exhibit, would be not the best testimonial Louisville could afford of its cultivated palate for excellent amusements. The *M. Dufard* of Mr. Wyndam, in the afterpiece, was really a very artistic rendering, albeit of the most farcical of parts, while Miss Goodall played a very attractive *Rose*. To-night the company appears in the well-known comedy of School, perhaps Robertson's most successful, if not his very best effusion.

Impudent Highway Robbery by a Negro.

One of the most impudent highway robberies on record was perpetrated yesterday. In the middle of the day a peddler named Huston Gibbons, carrying dry goods for sale, was on the outskirts of the city, on Preston street, between Lion and Spring Gardens, when he was stopped by a stout young negro, who demanded his valuables in a very threatening manner. The truculent appearance of the fellow so wrought on the mind of the peddler, that he gave up two dollars and forty cents, all the money on his person, and also what goods he was carrying, which were not of great value. The darky then made off into the city, but was afterwards arrested by the police, upon a description supplied by the peddler. When brought to the jail he gave his name as C. Wood Fry.

Brutal Abuse of a Wife.

Wm. Brannin, an Irish wife-whipper, living on the corner of Wenzel and Walnut streets, now under bond for abuse of family, was yesterday arrested and taken to Clay-street station for cutting his wife on the hip with a knife. She afterward fled from him and sought refuge among the "Sisters." Late in the day she attempted to return to her home, but was refused admittance by her brutal husband, and was forced to procure his arrest.

Fled the State.

G. W. McDonald, alias Sweet, the alleged forger and suspected felon on trial last week, was admitted to bail on Friday last, his case being postponed till Tuesday. Yesterday morning the case was called, and it was found that he had "gone where the woodbine twineth," leaving his bondsman in the lurch. We presume, however, that the latter is safe from loss.

Death of Mrs. Klauner.

Mrs. Klauner, the woman who was so cruelly beaten by Mrs. Weisert with a hatchet, an account of which was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Monday morning, died yesterday afternoon at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

Christmas Chickens.

On Monday night, a thief entered the premises of Mr. Jerre Winstandley, a compositor in this office, who lives on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, and stole one dozen chickens, killing them before taking them from the chicken-house.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs	Ther. deg	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'c'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.10	—02	64	x. 7	S. W.	l	Clo'dy
Baltimore	29.90	—15	43	x. 3	0.	c	Lt. r'n
Boston	29.95	—19	29	—11	E.	f	Lt. r'n
Buffalo	29.79	—21	25	—11	N. E	g	Lt. r'n
Cairo	30.30	x.20	28	x. 4	N. W	b	Clo'dy
Charleston	30.14	x.01	62	x. 6	S. W.	g	Fair.
Chicago	30.24	x.12	8	— 9	W.	f	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	—01	35	— 3	W.	f	Th'ng
Davenport	30.45	x.20	3	— 2	W.	f	Clear.
Galveston	30.14	x.03	63	— 2	E.	l	Fog'y
Indianapolis	30.12	x.14	23	— 7	N. W	f	Lt. s'w
Key West	30.18	x.04	75	x. 2	N. E.	f	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.59	x.26	5	0	N. W	f	Clear.
Louisville	30.08	x.08	32½	— 2½	N. W.	f	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.27	x.19	38	0	N. W	f	Th'ng
Mobile	30.18	x.07	68	x. 3	W.	g	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.15	x.11	41	—19	W.	f	lt rain
New Orleans	30.16	x.08	68	— 1	S. W	f	Fair.
New York	29.91	—16	37	— 1	N. E.	f	lt rain
Norfolk, Va.	29.92	—09	60	x. 9	S.	f	Clo'dy
Omaha, Neb.	30.53	x.22	-1	— 2	N. W	l	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.92	—08	36	0	W.	f	Clo'dy
Portland, Me	30.00	—18	32	—11	N.	g	lt. snw
Punta Rassa	30.20	x.03	70	0	N. E.	l	Clear.
Savannah	30.14	x.02	64	— 1	S.	g	Fair.
Shreveport	30.21	x.22	47	x. 3	N. W	f	Fair.
St. Louis	30.33	x.15	17	— 4	N. W	b	Fair.
St. Paul	30.40	x.15	11	— 8	S. W	f	Clear.
Wilmington	30.09	—02	61	x. 3	S. W	l	Clo'dy
Jacksonv, Fa	30.22	x.04	63	x. 1	0.	c	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.16	x.09	62	x. 1	N. W	f	Clo'dy

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Dec. 26, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths	State of the Weather
7 A. M	30.118	—048	35	—12	N. W.	l	0.00	Clo'dy
2 P. M	29.998	—120	38	—10½	S. W.	g	....	Clo'dy
4 P. M	30.001	x.008	39½	— 7½	S. W.	g	....	Clo'dy
9 P. M	30.047	x.046	34	— 4	N. W.	f	....	L't r'n
11 P. M	30.081	x.034	32½	— 2½	N. W.	f	....	Clo'dy

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The area cold clearing weather with northerly winds will probably move eastward on Wednesday over the lakes and extend southward to Tennessee. The area cloudy and threatening weather will pass northeastward over Middle and Eastern States possibly with light snow or rain to-night. Partially cloudy and mild weather on Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States with rain in Alabama and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

CITY FEATURES.

Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co.

The regular sale of fine Whiskies, Wines, &c., will take place at warehouse, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets, on Thursday morning, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock. Wm. Johnston, Sup't.

Bargains.

Cigars and smoking tobacco at auction, December 28, at M. Leopold's late place of business, Sixth, between Market and Main streets.

Sale of Oil Paintings

will be continued at Weisiger Hall, Central Skating Rink, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. S. G. Henry & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ Now is the time to buy your cigars. The largest and best assortment ever offered at auction. Remember, M. Leopold, Sixth street, between Main and Market, December 28th, 1871. S. S. Meddis.

Universal Exposition.

Hair and imitation Chignons, the newest styles and lowest prices.

☞ The best assortment of cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco ever offered at auction is to be sold December 28th, on Sixth street, between Main and Market. S. S. Meddis.

Infants.

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Universal Exposition.

Striped Wool Shawls at $3 50, worth $6.

☞ Intimidad and Partogas cigars at your own price. Remember, Sixth street, between Main and Market, Dec. 28th. S. S. Meddis.

Testimonial

of James A. Richards, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, Ky.:

LEBANON, MARION COUNTY, KY., November 1, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering severely for some time from chills and fever, when I was led to try your Tonic Sirup. I took only four doses, and that broke up my chills. Since then I have had no symptoms of a return of the disease whatever. It affords me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony to the value of your remedy. I would not be without a bottle.

Respectfully, JAS. A. RICHARDS.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN, Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend, L. O. SHENAULT.

The Testimony of Saudek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WITERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely-advertised Buchu) there are none that sell as rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES, Apothecaries, Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Testimony of Mr. Frederick Bishop,

a young gentleman well known in this city:

LOUISVILLE, KY, Sept. 11, 1871.

DR. WINTERSMITH—My Dear Sir: With feelings of profound gratitude do I thank you for your invaluable Chill Cure. I had been suffering with chills and fever for several months; had been under the treatment of our ablest physicians; tried all the remedies in the market, but nothing gave me anything but mere temporary relief until I struck your valuable chill tonic. *It has cured me entirely.* Believing you to be a benefactor to mankind, I am, dear Doctor,

Gratefully yours, FRED. BISHOP.

NEW ALBANY.

There was an unusually large number of drunken men on the streets Christmas day.

Mr. O. G. Wilson, formerly of this city, but at present of Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his friends.

McMahan, Goodloe & Co. have suspended operations for the season. They have killed during the season 13,124 hogs.

The congregation of Roberts Chapel will pay their pastor, Rev. John Tansey, a donation visit to-morrow, Thursday night.

A young lady in this city, who was weary of life, attempted suicide on Sunday evening by taking a powerful dose of laudanum.

Mr. Thomas Phelps, an old citizen of this place, residing on Lower Main street, is lying very low and is not expected to recover.

To-morrow (Thursday) night Mr. and Mrs. Charley Fox will take a benefit at the Theater Comique. A very attractive bill is offered.

Marriage licenses have been issued since Monday to Andrew McPheeters and Mary H. Turner, Fred. L. Dennison and Caroline E. Morsch.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: John Kiger to Lucinda M. Dodd, lot 87 and west half of lot 89, Spring street, $2,500.

Mr. Hugh F. L. Smith and Jennie E. Duncan were matrimonially united Christmas morning at the parsonage of Roberts Chapel by Rev. John Tansey.

The Sunday-school Mite Society of the Christian church met at Mrs. Ashton's, on Lower Main street, last night. A very pleasant reunion was held.

A horse belonging to Messrs. Fredericks & Allbright was stolen out of Mr. Fredericks' stable Monday evening. No clue to the thief has been discovered.

The social of Centenary church met last night at the residence of Hon. Augustus Bradley. There was a large attendance and a pleasant evening spent.

There were five cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct disposed off in the Police Court yesterday morning. The fines and costs aggregated $36 75.

A man named Coffman had his leg broken at Salem on Monday morning by missing his footing in attempting to get on board of a railroad train at that point.

Mrs. Mary Hurst died at the residence of Mr. W. Waltem, on the river-road a short distance from the city, Monday, December 18th, in the 93d year of her age.

Mr. Andrew McPheeters, of Livonia, and Mrs. Mary A. Turner were married at the residence of Dr. D. W. Voyles, by Rev. Chas. Hutchinson, last Monday evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret S. Davis will take place from the residence of Mr. Henry Collins, on Elm street, between Upper Eighth and Ninth streets, this afternoon.

A negro man named Green was attacked by a crowd of drunken negroes at Ben Dale's, on the railroad, beyond Shandy Springs, on Monday afternoon, and was badly beaten.

Charles Rudolph, a boy about 15 years of age, was burned in the face by the premature discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy named Christian Heiner. His wounds are not serious.

Frank Brisbee was severely burned in the face and one eye while playing with a pistol Monday. It was accidentally discharged, and he was injured so severely that he is confined to his bed.

Charles Loughmiller, a little son of Joseph Loughmiller, was severely burned about the face and eyes by a fire-cracker. Several other accidents occurred, but none of a serious nature.

Mr. Samuel K. Duff, late superintendent of the Steam Forge works, is the recipient of a handsome heavily gold-mounted ebony cane, presented to him by the employes of the Forge works, on Christmas day.

Charles Cannon, son of Michael Cannon, while carelessly handling a pistol Monday morning, it was prematurely discharged and the flesh in the palm of the hand, near the ball of his thumb, was badly lacerated. Dr. Clapp dressed the wound.

St. Mary's and Holy Trinity Catholic churches were beautifully decorated with evergreens on Christmas day, and the ceremonies were of a very imposing and impressive character. The churches were crowded with worshippers.

The good citizens of Greenville, this county, enjoyed themselves immensely on Monday. A public dinner was given at Miller's Hotel, where a large Christmas tree was loaded with a large number of valuable presents for the young ladies and children.

Mr. Stephen Albert left the city yesterday afternoon on a business trip to Europe. Mr. A. will sail for Bremen in the steamer America, which leaves New York at Saturday noon. Mr. Albert expects to return from Europe about the middle of March next.

There were about fifty masked couple at the masquerade ball at Maennerchor Hall, Monday night. The best of order prevailed and all spent a delightful evening. Prof. G. W. Quast appeared in the character of Grand Turk and danced the La Polonaise.

Andrew Robinson, Caleb Oliver and Jacob French, of Cincinnati, have brought suit through their attorneys, Howk & Tuley in the United States Court, against J. [illegible], Willis B. Goodwin and William James, all of Clark county, for a claim of $2,000.

One of the happiest men in town on Christmas day was Mr. Hez. Allen, all on account of a charming little daughter that had just put in an appearance. The employes at J. T. Cooper & Co.'s sash factory presented the little one with a cradle, gotten up in elegant style.

Mr. Joseph Longmiller, secretary of the Western Ax and Edge Tool Works, was presented on Monday by the employes of the company with a splendid gold-headed cane. The superintendent, L. M. Brooks, was presented with a beautiful Odd Fellow's pin and gold ring.

Judge Dunham will open the Criminal Court next Monday morning, January 1st, when the docket will be called, and all cases not for trial disposed of, when the court will adjourn until Tuesday, Jan. 2d. The jurors and witnesses need not attend until Tuesday morning.

The panorama of the Fire at Chicago will be on exhibition at the Opera-house to-night and to-morrow night. This panorama comprises faithful views of the great city before, during, and after the burning, as well as numberless thrilling scenes connected with the conflagration. We have no doubt the house will be crowded.

The festival given by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 15, Knights of Pythias, commenced last night in the building formerly occupied by McCord, Bradley & Co., and will continue to-night and to-morrow night. The rooms have been fitted up in elegant style, and we can assure that all who may attend will have a very pleasant evening's enjoyment.

Andrew Losson, proprietor of the flouring-mill at Elizabeth, Harrison county, met with a terrible accident Friday evening. While engaged in oiling the machinery, he was caught in the belting, the thumb of his left hand was torn off at the second joint, and the tendon of the extensor muscle drawn out several inches. His body was badly bruised, but no bones broken other than above mentioned.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Vincennes-street Sunday-school, Sunday afternoon: James Pierce, superintendent; Jacob Walts, assistant superintendent; Eugene Thomas, secretary; Miss Lizzie Emmerger, librarian; Edward Zier, assistant librarian; Miss Mary Watkin, organist. The school has a fine corps of teachers, and there were ninety-six pupils present at the organization.

Mr. John T. Monsch set out to his friends a magnificent Christmas dinner on Monday. An invitation was extended to the repertorial corps, who were represented by William Green, of the Standard, and H. M. Rowley, of the Louisville Commercial, whom we understand did ample justice to the feast. Wine and wit flowed freely, and the party were of the unanimous opinion that mine host Monsch know how to keep a hotel.

Mrs. Margaret S. Davis, mother of the late James C. Davis, died in this city Monday night at the residence of Mr. Henry Collins. Mrs. Davis was born in Shippingsburg in the year 1781, consequently was 87 years of age at the time of her death. She came to this city from Pittsburgh in the year 1833 and has resided here ever since. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church for sixty-five years, and leaves a large circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn her loss.

The pastors of the different churches met with the preachers and laymen's meeting at the Centenary M. E. church to arrange a plan for observing the week of prayer, commencing Monday, January 8th. It was unanimously resolved to hold union services. The following programme was adopted: Hour for holding services, 2:30 P. M. Places—Monday, Centenary; leader, Rev. C. Hutchison. Tuesday, Second Presbyterian; leader, Rev. A. Turner. Wednesday, Wesley Chapel; leader, Rev. S. Conn. Thursday, Third Presbyterian; leader, Rev. H. R. Naylor. Friday, First church; leader, Rev. Dr. Dickson. Saturday, Bank-street (Baptist); leader, Rev. J. Tansey.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Carworks will resume operations to-morrow.

One of Ed. Heller's twins was buried yesterday afternoon.

The directors of the State Prison South, will convene to-day.

Mr. S. F. Warder has resumed his clerkship at the Bruner House.

The Academy of Medicine will meet at the office of Dr. F. A. Seymour, Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

Henry S. Thompson and Marion Tyler were married at the Bruner House yesterday afternoon by Rev. Enoch G. Wood.

Mr. I. O. Prather, an extensive land-holder in Kansas, is in the city spending the holidays with his relatives and friends.

There was a lively fight between a couple of Irishmen, at the corner of Sixth street and Missouri avenue, yesterday afternoon. No arrests.

Capt. John D. Kirk, one of the prison directors, arrived from Madison, Ind., yesterday. He will be in attendance at the meeting to-day.

Quite a number of the Knights of Pythias of Jeffersonville will visit the fair now being held by Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, New Albany, to-night.

Pittsburgh coal was selling yesterday at thirty-two cents per bushel. Indiana coal was retailing at twenty cents per bushel and eighteen cents by the car load.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad were in receipt of one hundred and fifty car loads of freight yesterday, and the freight depots crowded with merchandise.

The venerable Samuel Work, father of Dr. Work, of Charlestown, is lying in a critical condition at the residence of his son-in-law, John Beggs, near that place.

Lyda Blank, a colored girl who stole seven dollars from A. C. Goodwin, Saturday night, was sent to jail yesterday in default of $200 to wait an examination in the Criminal Court.

William Taylor, an employe at the slaughter pens at Thomas J. Martin & Son's pork-house, killed single-handed 27,000 hogs during the past season of twenty-six working days.

The article in yesterday's paper referring to Mr. H. J. Beach, commissioner at the Southern prison, was erroneous. It was Charles Veatch, a prison guard, who was attacked Monday evening.

Otto Graves, son of Alfred Graves, who had his skull fractured a few weeks ago by falling from a persimmon tree, under the skillful treatment of Drs. Combs and Hays is rapidly recovering.

The Republican County Convention will convene at Charlestown Saturday, January 20th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, which convenes at Indianapolis Thursday, February 22d.

The Police Court was crowded yesterday with a sorrowful set of woe-begone individuals who had imbibed too much Christmas. The fines and costs loomed up handsomely for the officers, but rather gloomily for the culprits.

The ball at Mozart Hall, given by the Molders' Union, Monday night, was one of the largest ever held in Jeffersonville. There was perfect order and good management. Everything was in a high degree creditable to the molders of this place.

The festival of Rose Hill Sabbath-school is in the hands of our most enterprising and energetic ladies. Their tact and excellent management are a safe assurance the public being fully repaid for their pains of visiting the festival. Remember it continues every night this week.

The Christmas festival at Wall-street M. E. church Monday night was a fine affair. The recitations by the Sunday-school scholars were very good and the singing grand. At the close of the exercises each one of the pupils received a present from the Christmas trees. The church was beautifully decorated, the prominent feature being a brilliantly illuminated star. The success of the affair was, in a great measure, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the superintendent, Dr. F. A. Seymour.

The Christmas festival of the Christian church and Sunday school on Monday night was highly agreeable and united the most pleasing social features, which were void of all restraint. The happy participants enjoyed heartily a sumptuous supper, abounding in all the good things of this part of God's vineyard, and to this was added the pleasures of speaking, singing and other instructive exercises. Old and young parted after the festival heartily wishing each other many happy returns.

On Monday night Miss Sue Phillips narrowly escaped being burned to death at her parents' residence on Chestnut street. She had procured a Columbiad fire cracker, and after lighting the fuse, threw it on the ground to witness the phenomenon of its explosion; it hung fire, whereupon Miss Phillips picked it up for the purpose of making a squib of it, at which juncture the cracker exploded, setting her clothes on fire; and it was with great difficulty the flames were extinguished, and not until her hands were painfully burned.

It is the universal opinion of the bar, both of this and Floyd counties, that Governor Baker has no voice in the appointment of Mr. P. James to the office of County Auditor. All the commission that Mr. James requires is the certificate of his appointment from the County Auditor and the approval of his bond. (See Gavin & Hord, vol. 1, page 246.) The opinion of the Attorney General is on file in the office of the Auditor of this county, to the effect that it was the duty of the County Commissioners to appoint. Mr. James has consulted with several prominent attorneys, and is well advised that his appointment is legal and that he will have a just right to the office on the 24th day of February, and to hold the same until the next general election, which occurs next October.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met last night. Present—Sparks, in the chair, and Messrs. Burks, Baker, Northcutt, Stratton, Plumadore, Poindexter.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

The usual bills were allowed.

Communication of H. B. Woolls read and laid on the table.

Communication of Clark & Keigwin asking the city to pay for street improvement in Front street between Clark and Fort streets, the same having been assessed against S. H. Patterson, and he having defeated the recovery of the same in all the Courts. Referred to City Attorney.

Coffee-house license granted to Chas. Shifler.

Committee on hog ordinance granted further time.

Pump and Street Committee granted further time for reports.

The City Attorney, to whom was referred the petition of some person injured by falling into an exposed cellar, reported, and asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances, and hinted that the city might be liable.

Councilman Northcutt called attention to a resolution offered by him several months ago, in regard to examining the docket of the City Judge, and report the amount of fines due the city.

The committee appointed to investigate the circumstances in relation to the man injured by falling into the cellar on the corner of New Market and Wall streets, consists of Northcutt, Burke and Stratton.

On motion, the Street Commissioner was authorized to repair the sidewalks where property-owners had opened them on account of drainage.

Bond of F. Bleyle, measurer of lumber, with J. Y. Howard as security, read and approved.

The final estimate of the work done on Pearl street referred to city attorney.

Committee on lost Engineer's instruments asked further time to report. Mr. Baker said the committee was ordered to investigate the matter eight months ago.

The finance committee reported on the bill of Mr. Woolls for printing, recommending the same to be paid, and also that terms be made with the Charlestown Record for future public city printing, the same being understood to be acted upon providing that better terms cannot be made with the National Democrat. On motion the Council adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

FOUND—On Spring street, Christmas night, a fur cape, which the owner can have by applying to W. Jones, Jr., U. S. Government printer.

A Bloody Affray.

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 26.—On Christmas day a bloody affray took place at East Arlington, in a drinking saloon. Farwell and Lawrence, keepers of the saloon, shot five persons, two of whom have since died and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was Farwell's son, 18 years of age. Farwell and Lawrence are under arrest.

☞ The home of the Carys, Alice and Phœbe, in New York, is to be sold before long, with the books and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the two sisters. The project of placing a memorial window in the Church of Strangers has been abandoned, and a monument will be erected to their memory.

☞ The frost did a bit of curious work on a window on Michigan avenue, Detroit. A tobacconist's Indian, standing just in front of the window, and about two feet from it, was so completely photographed on the large pane that scores of people stopped to look at the odd picture.

☞ A California editor, in speaking of a notorious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific Coast, says: "He has a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

☞ At Glencoe, Minn., December 6th, while the mercury stood twenty-two degrees below zero, a beautiful mirage appeared, which rendered distinctly visible the Minnesota river, fifty miles distant.

☞ A Connecticut woman consoled her boy, who wept because she wouldn't let him go to the circus, by promising him leave to go down town and see his father have a tooth drawn.

☞ A Philadelphia firm will soon supply Russia with 500 locomotives.

HAEMOLAGEROSIS.

Experiments With a Man who Drank a Cask of Beer.

An Awful Warning.

[From the World.]

REPORT OF A CASE OF HÆMOLAGEROSIS. BY AUGUST VON SCHWANK, M. D., PH. D., ETC., PROFESSOR OF POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE, AND OF SCIENTIFIC THEOLOGY IN THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is well known to physicians that certain medicines undergo certain decomposition in the blood, and that their therapeutical or poisonous effects are entirely due to such disintegration. Thus the chloral-hydrate (to use the new system of chemical nomenclature), meeting with an alkali (soda) in the blood, is resolved into simpler compounds, chloroform being set free and producing its characteristic symptoms. The uncertainty and danger attending the administration of chloral-hydrate result from the fact that the quantity of soda in the blood is subject to great variation. If the amount be large the chloroform is disengaged with great rapidity, and death may be the consequence. If, on the contrary, the alkali be present in small proportion, there is little or no effect produced even by large doses of the medicine.

The blood is a most remarkable fluid. It, of course, contains among its constituents the substances which being assimilated make all the tissues of the body. Bone, nerve, muscle, cartilage, connective tissue and the various viscera and their juices, all exist first in the blood. In addition, modern science shows that there is also present a singular fermentescible principle which is capable of developing, under certain circumstances, organic germs, some of which are exceedingly deleterious in character. Among these latter there is reason to suppose that the peculiar poison of cholera, typhus fever and other diseases may be found. The researches of Liebig, Pasteur, Pouchet, Wyman, of Boston, and more recently of Bastian, are of very great interest in this connection.

The following case is one of such striking importance, and its details are so very much at variance with ordinary medical experience, that I have hesitated for some time before bringing it to the notice of the scientific public. Full reflection has, however, convinced me that it is my duty to publish the particulars in full, both for the enlightenment of my professional brethren, and for the benefit of our common humanity:

Gottlieb Grossmagen, aged 45, married, a chorus-singer by occupation, attended a schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood, September 27, 1871. While there he drank several glasses of lager beer without feeling any other than the usual exhilarating and sedative effects, until he was induced for a wager to attempt the somewhat extraordinary feat of drinking a whole cask. I say "somewhat," for on two former occasions Grossmagen had accomplished this undertaking without any ill consequences. It is scarcely a matter of doubt that at both these times the superabundant fluid ingested had been excreted by the kidneys, the essential principle of the beer (lagerine) being converted into urea and carbonic acid. An analysis of the renal excretion made by my friend, Prof. A. Flint, Jr., and published in the new Oxford magazine, The Dark Blue, showed that it contained an enormous amount of urea, but that the kidneys were healthy, there being neither tube-casts nor albumen present. Prof. Flint's interesting paper on the subject, with additional observations drawn from the experiments made with Weston, will be reissued in the Pea-Green Review, a journal shortly to be published by the house of D. Appleton & Co.

But upon the occasion of the schuetzenfest it is more than probable that the kidneys of Grossmagen were not in their usual healthy condition. His family physician had indeed warned him that he was in danger of Bright's disease, and had endeavored, though in vain, to dissuade him from attempting to drink the cask of lager. Grossmagen was to sing that evening at the Stadt Theater in the chorus of "Wilhelm Tell," with the great Wachtel in the title role, but even the recollection of this duty was not sufficient to deter him from his rash undertaking. A cask containing about ten gallons was placed on a table before him, and Grossmagen sat with a weiss-bier glass in hand ready to drink the amber fluid as fast as it was drawn by an attendant. Six weiss-bier glasses were imbibed without any perceptible influence being produced. At the end of the seventh Grossmagen unbuttoned his waistcoat. After drinking twelve he loosened the first two buttons of his trousers, and a slight enlargement of the abdomen was plainly noticed; mentally there was as yet but little change. He exhibited an abnormal inclination to joke, for turning to me he remarked, "Von Schwank, you are ein Schwank"—a pseudo-witticism which is always particularly offensive to me. No one, however, not acquainted with Grossmagen's intellectual processes, or with the science of cerebral pathology, would have noticed these little evidences of intellectual aberration.

Nothing further of interest occurred while the remaining portion of the beer was being drunk, and in exactly one hour and forty-three minutes Grossmagen had completed his task.

As the last glass of beer went down his capacious throat he suddenly stretched out his legs, opened his eyes wide (I thought I detected slight nystagmus), and gazed fixedly at vacancy. He remained in this condition, apparently unconscious, for nine minutes and seventeen seconds, and then burst into tears. I endeavored to soothe him, but in vain, and I discovered that he had entirely lost the ability to speak English. All that Grossmagen could say was "*Ich habe mein Geist verloren*" ("I have lost my mind")—a phrase which he continued to repeat for exactly seven minutes and twenty-two seconds. Finally, in answer to my repeated questions, he said in German (though for convenience I will translate his remarks into English): "My friend, I will tell you. I know that I have lost my mind (*Geis*), and I am consequently much troubled in my soul (*in der Seele sehr betrubt*). You know I have always, with Poppigheimer, made a distinction between mind and soul (*Geist und Seele*). Well, I have lost my mind, though my soul still remains. When I finished drinking the beer I endeavored to understand the synopsis of Fichte's views, the thought of which always fills my organism with perfect bliss, and I repeated it over to myself several times, but I could not comprehend the very simple philosophical dicta in which I formerly took great delight."

I induced him to get into a carriage with me. It was my intention to obtain additional medical advice in regard to his case. The day was cold, and I closed the windows of the carriage. Grossmagen was silent, and I was busy with my thoughts of this most remarkable instance of psychical aberration. Gradually I fell into a condition of semi-sleep, during which I was conscious of a great and increasing difficulty of respiration. I tried to rouse myself, but for a long time found it impossible. At length in my agony I thrust my arm through the window of the carriage and eagerly inspired the fresh air which entered. It was several minutes before I entirely came to myself, and then I discovered that Grossmagen was in a completely comatose condition. His lips and face were purple and his breathing was stertorous. Upon close examination I ascertained that a gas was escaping in large quantity from every pore of his skin. An idea occurred to me. I took a match from my pocket, lit it and held it to his face. Innumerable currents of gas struck the flame, and it was at once extinguished. Then I knew that the lager beer was undergoing decomposition in the blood, and that carbonic acid was exuding through the skin. The kidneys had ceased to act, and my friend was in a state of uræmic intoxication. The thought was horrible, but it was eminently scientific. Urea retained in the blood, and carbonic acid excreted through the skin! Could any pathological condition be worse than that? I called to the coachman to drive faster, for I was anxious to do what I could to bring the great lights of medical science to illumine the case of my friend.

I first took him to Professor A. Flint, Jr. The professor came to the door of the carriage, looked at my friend, and asked for a specimen of his renal excretion. This, under the circumstances, was, I must confess, mockery. The professor rushed back to his laboratory, and soon returned with a mercurial pneumatic trough and the other necessary apparatus. In an instant he had collected a quantity of the gas, with which he darted into the house. In five minutes he was back again. Said he: "The albuminoid and corpuscular elements of the blood, in passing through the liver, loaded with lagerine, have failed to undergo metamorphosis into glycogenic matter, and are giving it up in the systemic circulation. It is a case of hæmolagerosis, and I never heard of but one case before, which was reported to the biological department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia."

I ordered the carriage to be driven to his own house, and after a great exertion of strength on the part of the coachman and myself, Grossmagen was put to bed. First I ordered a warm bath; Grossmagen was immersed in it, but no sooner was he there than the most violent effervescence, due to the escape of gas from the sudoriferous ducts of the skin, took place.

The effect of the bath was so far beneficial that respiration, which had been entirely suspended for nearly two hours, was resumed, though of course with great feebleness.

I next reflected upon the propriety of introducing something into the blood which would prevent the decomposition of the lagerine and the consequent evolution of carbonic acid gas. Adopting the theory that the process was the result of fermentation, and that this was set up by organic germs—(for data see "Etude sur les Organisms Organiques," par Mr. Claude Bernard, 1871, p. 84)—I pricked the skin with a needle in order to get a drop of blood for microscopical examination. With my Gentmayer's microscope (focus 1-64 inch objective) I discovered a new species of confervoid algæ of the genus sirosiphon, belonging to the family of the oscillatoriaciæ, which undoubtedly caused the metamorphosis of the lagerine. The individuals were about the 1-650 of a line in length, and presented the appearance of moniliform filaments somewhat resembling those of the didymohelix, though endowed with a transparently striated cellulose sheath. These filaments were branchiform, like those of tolypothrix, though without an investing jelly. In honor of myself, I have given this organism the name of Schwankii (sirosiphon Schwankii), and my friend, Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, tells me it is undoubtedly a great discovery.

The first indication was clearly to destroy the growth in Grossmagen's blood. While examining them under the microscope I made several experiments with powerful agents, such as nitric acid, hydrate of chloral, colchicum—by advice of Professor Van Buren, who was accidentally present for a moment, and who thought them of gouty origin—ether, &c., &c., but they still lived. In the meantime my friend was fast losing the little strength he had gained from the bath. In a paroxysm almost of despair, certainly of failing hope, I touched the drop of blood with the two poles of a strong pocket galvanic battery of sixty elements which I had about me. The instant the circuit was closed every single sirosiphon Schwankii stiffened out in death. Here, then, was the remedy; but how was I to apply it to the whole volume of blood circulating in the system of my friend? Helmholtz I knew had established the fact (Konigsberger Naturwiss, Untersuchungen, B. II., H. II., sec. 109) that the electrical current has a velocity of 464,000,000 of metres in one second, but what bearing could this have on the case unless I could devise some means of making the application?

My friend had in his cellar a battery composed of 300 elements which had been presented to him by the great Wachtel after he had used it in connection with his high C to electrify the audience at the Academy of Music. I could, of course, obtain from this powerful apparatus a current of sufficient intensity to kill instantaneously every single sirosiphon Schwankii in my friend's blood, but it appeared to me indispensable first to put the blood into an electrotonic state, while the rest of the body was kept in a condition of catalectrotonus. By means of platinum electrodes carefully insulated, I could then penetrate the left ventricle of the heart and the vena cava just before it enters the right auricle, and then closing the circuit in an instant convert millions upon millions of organic beings into inorganic matter.

Mature reflection enabled me to grasp all the details of this most interesting and momentous experiment. In the first place I produced the necessary anelectrotonic and catalectrotonic conditions by means of a myographion and two rheophoric tubes. I then carefully inserted my electrodes in the manner I have mentioned and brought them in connection with the positive and negative poles of the 300-cell battery. I held the winch of the commutator in my hand prepared to close the circuit. To say that I felt no anxiety would be anything but true, but at the same time I did not experience the least feeling of hesitation. Grossmagen breathed very feebly and it was evident that a few minutes would see the end of his earthly career, unless something were very speedily done. This thought still further nerved me, and I pushed the handle of the commutator so that the positive current entered the left ventricle, and the negative the vena cava. Instantly a spasm ensued, and my friend was in a state of electric tetanization, of which opisthotonos was the predominant feature. His eyelids twitched, his nostrils dilated and contracted, the angles of the mouth were elongated, and the *risus sardonicus* in all its horror played about his features.

My fingers were on his pulse, and at the instant of closing the circuit, the heart gave a great bound. I immediately shifted the commutator so as to break the circuit, for my work was done, but whether for weal or woe remained to be seen. A profuse perspiration appeared, so that I knew the sudoriferous ducts had resumed their normal function. No more gas was evolved. A deep-drawn sigh announced the return of full respiration. Grossmagen slowly raised himself in the bed, and gazed wildly around him. The natural expression slowly returned to his face, and I felt that my friend was saved at least so far as life went. But I still trembled for the integrity of the grey matter of his cerebral convolutions, especially for that part of it constituting the posterior part of the third convolution of the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere. Softening of the brain with all its horrors of imbecility and paralysis stared me in the face. My fears, however, were dissipated when my friend (his countenance assuming an expression of Fichtelian brightness) exclaimed, quoting from the "Wissenschafts-lehren," "In so far as the non-ego is posted the ego is not posted, for the non-ego completely cancels the ego;" a fact which no one will attempt to refute, and the annunciation of which was conclusive evidence of the complete restoration of my friend to his reason and his speech. The action of the galvanism was not only such as to destroy the whole species of the "sirosiphon schwankii," but of a character to dissolve by electrolysis the embolus in his left middle cerebral artery.

I am having two specimens of the sirosiphon schwankii (male and female) stuffed for the American Museum of Natural History in the Central Park.

Thus a scholar was rescued for philosophy and a chorus-singer saved for the great Wachtel; but, to employ the language of Socrates in his apology, "which is the better of these two God only knows."

Excursion of Jeffersonvillians to Bardstown, Ky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your correspondent having an invitation to visit Bardstown to attend a musical soiree on the night of the 21st instant, after a pleasant trip, arrived at the Baptist Female College at half-past 6 P. M. This institution, though of many years standing, had fallen into rather a languishing condition during the last few years. Its present principal, Rev. Mr. Chambliss, assumed direction of its affairs in February of the present year, and on the 11th of September last he commenced his first regular session, ably assisted in the literary department, and with Prof. Paul A. Hoepfner as principal of the department of music. The institution, I am happy to say, has been steadily growing in popularity and patronage. Under the present administration, the college has been thoroughly reorganized, the boarding department newly and comfortably furnished, while the educational department has received a handsome outfit of maps, charts, pianos, etc., in fact all the various appliances needed to facilitate instruction. The grade of scholarship maintained is high; and they seek to bring to bear every refining and elevating influence in training the minds, hearts and manners of their pupils, and developing true womanly character.

The soiree we had the pleasure of attending is the first under direction of Prof. Hoepfner. The instrumental quartettes and duets were well selected, and played with good taste and excellent execution, by the following young ladies: Miss Katie Sudduth, Miss Belle Troutman, Miss Julia Chambliss, Miss Elmira King, Miss Mollie Heady, Miss N. Brown, Miss Neillie Sisco, Miss Ida Smith, Miss Sallie Mitchell and the Misses Wickliffe, daughters of Hon. J. C. Wickliffe; also Master Allen McKay, grandson of Judge Linthicum. Among the instrumental solos we noticed a very fine march, the "Southern Rights March," performed by Miss E. King with spirit and in perfect time; and "Falling Leaves," played very nicely by Miss Julia Chambliss. The laurels must certainly be given to Miss Katie Sudduth and Miss Belle Troutman, who succeeded admirably in their performances, the former in the difficult polka "El Kohinoor," and in the romantic fantasy "Sound from the Ringing Rocks;" the latter in the dashing "Irresistable Galop," and in the "Retour de Printemps" Polka. The choruses were fine and sung with precision. The vocal duets were well rendered, and the funny one of the "Dog and Cat," given with the true action by Misses Rebecca and Adele Chambliss, was with good right encored. All the vocal solos were very well rendered. Misses E. King and Ida Smith sang very creditably. Miss Sallie Mitchell's sweet voice produced a very favorable impression in J. W. Parson Price's song—"Chateaux en Espagne." Arditi's Kiss Waltz was sung by Miss Julia Chambliss with excellent spirit, and Miss Mollie Heady deserves high credit for the skill and style with which she rendered Stephen Glover's beautiful song of the Blind Girl to Her Harp, although a slight hoarseness affected her voice. Both of the two last songs were deservedly applauded. "The Little Brown Jug," sung by the school's pet, Mollie Chambliss, a five-year old daughter of the principal, delighted the audience, and was called for the second time.

With a class mostly beginners in music, that Prof. Hoepfner should have given the audience, large as it was in spite of the inclemency of the weather, such a programme and so excellently rendered, was truly surprising, and reflected, we think, the highest credit upon his skill and ability.

At the conclusion of the musical exercises, the presentation of a silver goblet was a most pleasing incident of the evening. Prof. Hoepfner's music class had arranged this surprise as a token of regard most grateful to his feelings.

The principal had hardly done with this presentation in behalf of the class, when Hon. J. C. Wickliffe, coming forth from among the audience, surprised him very much with another goblet, presented by a number of young ladies, pupils of the institution, to himself.

After all this, the elegant supper-table, evincing the taste and domestic skill of Mrs. Chambliss, the wife of the Principal, and a social reunion for an hour or so of the young people, concluded what we know was a happy evening for all. JEFFERSONVILLIANS.

WET NURSES.

A Female Monopoly and a National Plan for Protecting It.

[From the Chicago Times.]

There has been a good deal of discussion lately about ameliorating the condition of women by enlarging their sphere of employment. It would probably be still better to enlarge their spheres.

Some ambitious reformers have gone a great ways around to find work for women in unnatural avocations, while neglecting the most natural employments in the world that are at the same time immensely lucrative. What in the name of all that is reasonable is the use of making lawyers, doctors, preachers, editors, and hod-carriers of women, at hard work and small pay, when the easy and most profitable calling of wet-nurse is open to the well-regulated females of the human species?

It is very evident that this useful and creditable business has been neglected by women, since the demand is always in excess of the supply. It has many attractions and commands good salaries. It is an easy, milk-and-water sort of an affair, does not require talents of a very superior order, and commands the attention and respect of the immediate neighborhood in which it is carried on.

The capital is of an exhaustive kind, it is true, but it can be renewed periodically by a process provided by nature, and can always secure a good deal of interest. It is a select kind of mild trade, of a nature particularly adapted to women, and has one great advantage in being a monopoly of the sex upon which perfidious man can not, by any possible means, infringe.

As American women are very generally going out of the wet-nurse business, it is an avocation that may be cultivated with special profit by the female immigrants from other lands. The only competition which they will have to encounter is from female goats, and, when Mr. Horace Greeley is elected President, a petition for the extermination of the entire race of goats, in the interests of protecting women in the natural exercise of their functions, would probably remove this.

A wet nurse once fairly started in the business—a matter of a few months—is the lord, or rather the lady, of all she surveys. She is the personification of woman's rights—such rights as Miss Susan B. Anthony, as a maiden lady of three score, will probably never attain.

The first, greatest, and inalienable right of the wet nurse is to indulge in any kind of humor which happens to suit her. She may be amiable if she likes, but this is entirely voluntary, and a frame of mind in which she seldom indulges. She is not constrained, like people in other businesses, to put her best foot foremost upon all occasions. The foot, as a matter of fact, has very little to do with either the stock-in-trade or the good will of the concern.

The wet nurse has also a great advantage in her right of selection. She demands good quarters. Her first question is as to the size and appointment of her bed-chamber, the number and hours of meals, the wealth and standing of the family upon which she benignly consents to bestow some of her milk of human kindness. If these things be satisfactory, she next stipulates that she shall have four nights and three afternoons in the week, a dry nurse to attend to the baby, except upon stated royal occasions, when the young monarch insists upon having something to eat, and that the "brat"—a term of endearment which wet nurses usually employ—shall sleep with its mother all night.

These things having been satisfactorily settled, the wet nurse contents to assume the control of a household at the small salary of $50 a month, which does not form any part of the consideration—the board, clothes, presents, wine and beer being the main inducement for her presence. Once installed, the pater familias, if he understands himself, abdicates immediately and gracefully. If he doesn't, he inaugurates a preparation for the insurance of pandemonium hereafter.

The adaptability of women to the employment of wet nurse is increased by the circumstance that one has it in her power to make a disturbance in the whole neighborhood. Having rendered, by a series of devices known only to the guild, the whole family miserable, she starts out through the neighboring houses, securing a universal introduction through the young prince which she takes with her upon these occasions only, and first tells all that she knows and then a good deal more. She joins with her business of wet-nurse the avocation of head teacher in a School for Scandal which she sets up. By the time that her term of office expires, she has the whole community set by the ears, so that, when she leaves, she goes away in the happiest possible frame of mind. If women generally understood the peculiar faculties which a wet-nurse has for gossip, this branch of industry would be much more generally cultivated by the fair sex.

A wet nurse is never subject to discharge until her time expires, or her supply runs out. She is simply absolute. She is the only indispensable individual in this world. She has this strong hold upon her position—that an aggregate of all the dry nurses in the city would not make up one respectable wet nurse.

The consideration of the wet-nurse business as peculiarly appropriate and desirable for women is, for these and many other reasons, recommended to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other reformers who are interested in ameliorating the condition of the sex. If any of them should wish to contribute practically to the cause, she might start a wholesale establishment to be called "An Institution for the Education and Development of Wet-Nurses." Mrs. Myra Bradwell could probably figure a charter for this purpose through the Illinois Legislature, and the institution would undoubtedly become very popular when the course of instruction be fairly understood. Thus what is now a sadly neglected branch of trade would receive encouragement, and woman's work in this direction would be greatly appreciated by the coming generation.

☞ The War department, in addition to its weather signal system, is about to establish an electric social system of storm signals in all the large cities of the country, by which every married man who is on the magnetic belt can, by watching the signals on his chimney top or ridge board, tell just the moment when it will be safe for him to leave port (or champagne) for home. A black flag flying will signify "cross as a bear—typhoon approaching." A white flag—"everything is lovely, she is asleep." A red flag, with white center—"look out for squalls; baby just spanked;" while a white flag, with red center, indicates simply "cautionary" measures on the part of the "old man," who can go home under full sail, but should reef his boots and douse the binnacle lamp before going up stairs.—[Titusville Herald.

R E M O V A L.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERS' MATERIAL.

Removed to No. 315 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

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MOLDINGS, FRAMES, AND MIRRORS,

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68 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

mh22 eodtf

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

Enthusiastic Welcome to the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY!

THIS (WEDNESDAY) evening, Dec. 27th, Robertson's elegant comedy,

SCHOOL.

In preparation the great New York sensation, DIVORCE. Saturday, farewell matinee.

A Complimentary Call on Mr. Dunnie.

WE, the undersigned, friends and admirers of the natural and acquired talents of Mr. Dunnie, now connected with Manning's Minstrels, wish to tender him, as a mark of our appreciation, a complimentary benefit, and select Saturday night for that purpose, trusting in his acceptance of the same. Mr. Dunnie is a lover of his native land and of freedom the world over, and will, doubtless, render ample satisfaction to all who will patronize him on this occasion.

Pat. Bannon, John McAteer,
Pat. Shea, John O'Day,
B. J. Campbell, Tom Coleman,
M. Hargodan, Frank McGuire,
Ben. Pulford, John Shelly,
Jerh. Kavanaugh, Tom Casey,
John Kelly, John McCarthy,
Dan Guy, J. L. Brady,
Ed. Gorman, Hugh Burns.
And a host of others.

Masonic Temple.

THE GREAT

PANORAMA

OF THE

CHICAGO FIRE

Will be Exhibited Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 29th and 30th.

REPRESENTING the city of Chicago before, during, and after the great conflagration that occurred on October 8th and 9th, and painted by the most eminent artists of Chicago, the product of which covers thirty-seven hundred square feet of canvas. The first view presents the city of Chicago as it was, and, second, the city in flames; the third the ruins as left standing in the track of the desolating elements. Other views, showing the prairie, printing offices, water-works, prominent buildings, and the magnificent and beautiful ruins of the churches, and, finally, the peculiar and impressive ruin of the Masonic Temple by moonlight.

A descriptive lecture will be given by H. C. Berry, Esq., and the evening will be enlivened by the inimitable H. H. Cross, Esq., whose reputation as a humorist is world-wide.

Admission 50 and 75 cents. Grand matinee Saturday afternoon. C. D. ALDERSON, Manager.

Weisiger Hall.

Positively Five Nights Only, Commencing Tuesday, December 26.

Return of the World-famous and Original

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

WITH an entire changed and select programme each evening. Twenty-seven Star Performers, headed by the prince of burnt-cork opera, for full particulars of which see small bills. Admission as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Will. S. Hays' music store.

Grand Matinee Saturday, Dec. 30th. de26 d5

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LEWIS & LUCAS, Hatters and Furriers, No. 120 Fourth st.

no18 eod&Sutjal-os

APOTHECARIES.

SAUDEK & JONES,

APOTHECARIES,

Corner Second and Green & First & Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE.

no20 dlm

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN STEPHENS. JOHN H. FLYNN.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

General Commission Merchants,

In Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c.,

Forsyth Street, ATLANTA, GA.

☞ Refer to the Banks and Merchants of Atlanta. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

de18 eod3m

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

EGG size, $12; Nut, $11 per ton, delivered. Apply to F. E. STICKNEY & CO., 107 Third street.

de18 eodlm

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—Strayed from the stable of A. Stone, on Fulton street, between Floyd and Preston streets, a black horse mule, with mealy nose and harness marks, 15 hands high. Any person returning the same to the office of McCLOSKEY & STONE, No. 55 east side of Third street, between Main and Market streets, will be suitably rewarded. de23 dtf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—STEER—As a stray, by Godfrey Stilz, living near the Fair Grounds, in Jefferson county, one red steer, about 2½ years old, with underbit in both ears—no other marks—and which I have appraised at $30. Witness my hand this 14th day of December, 1871. G. F. RAYMOND, J. P. J. C. de16 Sa&W4*

FOUND.

FOUND—MONEY—A small sum of money. The owner can get it by calling at ARMSTRONG'S grocery, Market, between Ninth and Tenth, proving property, and paying charge.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Oil Paintings

WILL be continued at Weisiger Hall, Central Skating Rink, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. S. G. HENRY & Co., Auctioneers.

Market-House at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell the Market-house situated on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, containing eight stalls; lot 35x200 feet. de14 dts RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

Carefully selected Imported Stock

WE will sell, at public auction, without reserve, at Kearney's Stables, Baltimore, in about 10 days after the arrival of the vessel, the following

CATTLE, &C.,

Consigned to Messrs. J. O. Foard & Co., Baltimore, by Mr. P. H. Fowler, of Watford, England, and shipped on board the ship Annapolis, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 27, viz:

17 Jersey Cows and Heifers;
1 Jersey Bull;
8 Guernsey Cows and Heifers;
8 Shetland Ponies;
4 Mountain-bred Ponies;
10 Shropshire Down Ewes;
3 Shropshire Down Rams;
16 Dogs, embracing Skye and Scotch Terriers, Collies, and Retrievers.

Terms cash.

P. H. SULLIVAN & SON, Auctioneers.

P. S.—Catalogues will be ready immediately after the arrival of the vessel, and will be furnished on application.

N. B.—Day of sale will be given in a subsequent advertisement. de2 Sa&Wtf

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.

No 131 Third st., bet. Main and river, east side.

FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
1 lot window-sash and glass;
2 window-blinds; 1 lot dunnage;
3 bacon hogsheads;
1 bacon hogshead full charcoal;
4 iron hoops for tank;
1 tank (contains 15 bbls);
2 tanks (contain 15 to 18 bbls);
4 tanks (contain 8 bbls);
1 tank or receiver (contains 35 bbls);
12 bbls Vinegar;
10 bbls " (inferior);
2 casks, 4 bbls each, full of vinegar;
1 cask, 2 " " ;
1 lot of barrels, heads of tubs, &c.;
1 tin 5-gallon bucket for whisky;
1 thief and bung-starter;
5 wooden buckets; 25 fruit barrels;
4 slat-bottom chairs; 1 large sign-board;
1 keg nails; 1 cannon stove and pipe;
256 feet old plank; 1 bbl sorghum seed;
1 3-gallon water-can; 1 trunk; load saw-dust;
8 empty sauerkraut barrels; lot sundries;
2 tubs of a cask sawed in two;
2 bbls salt (parts of bbls); 1 lot office carpet;
1 office stove and pipe (Russia) and zinc.
de27 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Retail Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a good assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of gents' underwear, collars, neckties, handkerchiefs, gloves, sleeve-buttons, &c. In short, it is the entire stock of a retail store, parties declining business. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Parties wanting bargains, be on hand. Sale peremptory. de27

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

56 and 58 Seventh street.

Constable's Sale of one fine 7-octave Piano, nearly new; also Grand Closing Sales of the Year of a Large Line of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Goblets, Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, Chinaware, and 19 crates C. C. and W. G. Ware, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will close out all stock now in store. Sale peremptory. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. de27

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

IN the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In the matter of M. Leopold & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—As Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 28th of December, 1871, at No. 69 Sixth street, between Market and Main streets, a superior stock of tobaccos, cigars, &c., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold. HARRY WEISSINGER, Assignee. de17 dts

THE PHŒNIX HOTEL

TO BE

PUBLICLY SOLD.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY authority of the Fayette Circuit Court in the action of W. S. Downey's administrator vs. W. S. Downey's heirs, creditors, et al., I will sell, publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, (County Court day) at 12 o'clock, M., the purchaser to execute bonds for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale, and having the force and effect of judgment, and secured by personal surety joining therein, and by a lien on the property sold, said bonds to be made payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from date, in equal installments,

The Phœnix Hotel Lot,

On the southeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in the city of Lexington, Ky., together with all the buildings, furniture and fixtures thereon. The entire property, real and personal, will be sold together as a whole. BARAK G. THOMAS, M. C. F. C. C. de9 Sa&W tja7

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

THE Morgan Line of Mobile Steamers having been withdrawn, hereafter freights for Mobile via New Orleans will go by the N. O. & M. R. R. For rates, &c., apply to de6 Sa&Wim B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.

GEN. BUELL....Capt. DAVID.
BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. HILDRETH.

EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.

GEN. LYTLE....Capt. WHITTEN.
UNITED STATES....Capt. DUFOUR.
[Sunday one boat—3 P. M.]

Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.

Meals and State-rooms Free.

Fare Same as Other Lines.

Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat, and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A. de7

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE....MERRILLEES, Master.

Will leave as above Thursday, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet. For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

TARASCON....MATHER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 27th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

Bar Stores,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

no26 dtf4thp

JOB PRINTING.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

Job Printing

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB-ROOMS.

Every variety, from a Visiting-card to a Mammoth Poster, done with neatness and dispatch.

Mercantile Work a Specialty. New Type and New Presses Just received. J. H. STACKHOUSE.

☞ Office in second story Courier-Journal buildings, Jefferson street. no9 deodtf

FURNITURE.

JOHN SIMM & CO.

Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture.

STORE AND OFFICE 305 West Main. Warerooms Eighth street, between Main and river. Factory in rear of store.

Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets. no14 WF&Sutf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment for mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, agents, farm hands, laborers, boys, collectors, teachers, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, runners, canvassers, waiters, &c. For help or hire, any kind, go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—As salesman in a wholesale grocery or commission house, by a man with a large acquaintance in Kentucky and Tennessee. Could loan the house some money, and would want to buy an interest after the first year. Address M. W., care this office. de27 eod5*

WANTED—MAN AND HIS WIFE—In the country—without any incumbrances preferred—the woman to be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and do general house-work; the man to feed and milk and work on the farm. Apply at 288 Main st.

WANTED—BOARD—For an invalid lady, in a quiet, genteel family, or two plainly-furnished rooms (one for a stove) without board. Address, with name, terms, and location, "Renter," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a man of 20 years' experience, in any branch of business, as salesman or assistant book-keeper, or both. Good references given. Inquire at WM. EHRMAN & BRO.'S. de27 d2*

WANTED—BOARD—By two gentlemen and their wives—one furnished and one unfurnished room. Best of reference given. Private family preferred. Address M. & W., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a book-keeper of 12 years' experience. Best of city references given. Address C. D. O., this office. de27 d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FARM—In Kentucky, with dwelling. Address B. D. H., this office. de27 d6*

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FARM—Must be on L. C. & L. R. R., within 20 miles of city. Inquire of HANCOCK, JOHNSON & CO. de24 d5*

WANTED—PARTNER—With $5,000 or $10,000, in an old-established tannery—capacity 5,000 hides a year. Apply at 27 East Main st. de23 d6*

WANTED—COOK AND GIRL—A good cook and house girl, colored. Apply at 425 Fourth st. de23 d6*

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE—Colored preferred—to do work for two persons on a small farm 4½ miles from city. Apply immediately at 563 West Chestnut. de21 eod4*

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—A good, reliable, and energetic salesman, one already acquainted with the wholesale clothing and woolen jobbing trade, and who can command a fair trade in Kentucky, will hear of a good, permanent situation with good salary attached, by addressing, with references, HESS, BLUM & CO., Baltimore, Md. de14 d12exSu

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females, who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations free. no17 dtf

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two nicely-furnished rooms, for single gentlemen only, can be secured by early application at No. 157 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. Reference is required. oc8 Sa&Wtf

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. H. T., at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location. no27 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$425 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. de11d30eaSu

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE-ROOM—Suitable for any first-class business—brick building—corner room—hotel over the store—one of the best locations in Chicago, only one block above the burnt district. Lease runs until the 1st of May, 1873. For particulars address "Business," 399 State st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. de15 dtf

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 60 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 148 acres, 10 miles below the city, near the Ohio river, can be bought at a bargain. Apply to THOS. JOHNSON, at M[illegible] ble, or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 We[illegible] street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most productive counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 50 by 150 feet, tin roof—has 3 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 600 to 800 hogs a day. There are 5,000 or 9,000 hogs in this county this season as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 140 feet, frame, with stone basement, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 6 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. R. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no8 d1Jatc&Su

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One nicely-furnished room, suitable for a single gentleman, at 157 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. Reference required.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—On west side Fourth street, between Broadway and York. The premises can now be examined. W. H. DULANEY. de27 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nice rooms; unfurnished, with first-class board. Address E. J. M., this office. de27 d6*

FOR RENT—STORE AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS—On Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets. Handsome cottage corner Third and Chestnut streets. 4 new dwelling-houses on Green street. Lower part of a house on Gray street, near Hancock—4 rooms—stable on lot. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. de26 d3

FOR RENT—ELLIOTT'S CORNER—The large, new and handsome building on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, known as "Elliot's Corner," from the 15th of this month. A rare opportunity is offered to those desiring to keep a select and elegant hotel or boarding house, either on the American or European plan. Apply to DR. ELLIOTT, on the premises, or to W. B. FLEMING, 104 Fifth street. de25 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A LARGE three-story brick business house, in good repair, No. 100 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, No. 78 Main street, near Third. de24 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—No. 275, on Preston street, between Madison and Chestnut, east side. Rent $400 per year. Possession given 1st January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON. de24 dtf

FOR RENT—GROCERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE, and FEED STORE—My old stand, on Broadway, opposite the Nashville Depot. Will be put in complete repair, and possession given 1st January next. Apply to W. E. CURD, Nos. 384 and 386 West Main st. de20 W&Sutf

FOR RENT—THE STORE-HOUSE—North side Main street, below Seventh street, hitherto occupied by Vacaro Brothers. Apply to T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN. de25 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On Bullitt street, west side, first house north of Main. Apply to HACKETT, ANDERSON & FOEMAN. de24 dfm

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A handsome brick residence, situated on the Brownsboro pike, 1½ miles from city limits, containing 14 rooms, broad hall and fine porticoes, with 20 acres of land attached, a fine orchard of selected fruit, good garden, and all necessary out-houses, including ice-house. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply to Miss M. A. THOMPSON, No. 411 Second street. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Four-story house, No. 277, north side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to M. ROGERS, corner Eighth and Chestnut. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—A first-class store-house on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Apply to HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 64 Jefferson st. de21 dtf

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Containing [illegible] Apply at W. L. MURPHY & CO.'S coal office Third street, near Main. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—BUILDINGS—The large four-story building on Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets, now occupied by Bamberger, Bloom & Co. Possession given January 1, 1872. Also the large four-story building No. 141 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, lately occupied by J. D. Bondurant. Apply to WM. PRATHER, No. 141 Main st. de19 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE—With dwelling above, on south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, by HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Seventh sts. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Fifth and Kentucky streets, in good order. Apply to F. MADDEN, No. 105 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Rent $35 per month. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to C. BAMBERGER, 201 Main street. de11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with a good cellar and new-style elevator, situated on First street, near Main. Apply to J. ESTEN COOKE, 118 West Main. de5 dtfa&Su

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. B. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. no25 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 87 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 25, 1871. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, Louisville. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—25 by about 100 feet, situated on a lot 151 feet front on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 474 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. no14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 150½ Jefferson, near Fifth. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Rec. Sherman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 64 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A black Newfoundland, named Carlo, with white face and feet, white ring around neck, tip of tail white. A liberal reward will be paid if brought to No. 424 Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. de27 d6

LOST—LADY'S PURSE—On board Fayette, while at Henderson wharf, on Saturday night, 16th inst., a lady's brown leather purse, containing two $20 gold pieces, one 5-franc gold piece, besides from $5 to $8 in currency; also three rings, one a gold wedding ring, one a solitaire diamond set in gold, and one a diamond and emerald cluster set in old-fashioned silver. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return of any or all of above articles to Louisville Courier-Journal office. de26 d3

LOST—BITCH—Several weeks since, a small, stylish pointer bitch, white and white spotted, blue roan, with black spots, about 18 months old. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to Dr. J. F. YANDELL, Jr., Sixth and Chestnut sts. de18 [illegible]